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SOFIA MEETING MARKS GOSR ANNIVERSARY 5 NOVEMBER

AU051738 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 5 November 1982 begins a 63-minute live relay from the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall of a "festive meeting" devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

After the announcer describes the historic significance of the GOSR, the great virtues of the Soviet people, the "peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union for preventing a new world war" and the importance of Brezhnev's recent speech to Soviet military leaders, he notes the arrival of "party and state leaders" who are greeted with applause and cheers.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairs the meeting and after some introductory remarks gives the floor to Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, to deliver the main report.

Zarev begins his report by pointing out the importance of the GOSR and Lenin's contribution to organizing the Bolshevik Party. After pointing out the historic significance of the GOSR, he goes on to describe the development of revolutionary achievements and social reforms in the Soviet Union. He then points out the role of the Soviet Union "in promoting social progress and in assisting national liberation movements throughout the world," "despite the numerous insults and slanders" which have accumulated against this country throughout the years. Zarev further describes the prosperity of the "multinational Soviet state" and the great economic power of the USSR today, as well as the educational development of the Soviet people. All these achievements are due to "real socialism," Zarev adds. He also stresses the "great political rights" of Soviet citizens based on the Constitution. Zarev then praises Leonid Brezhnev "under whose leadership the Soviet people and country have achieved tremendous successes in building a developed socialism."

The speaker then describes the close links between the CPSU and the BCP since the very beginning of the revolutionary movement in Bulgaria and the great assistance of the CPSU to the Bulgarian workers movement throughout the years. Zarev adds that the "path toward socialism and communism is not smooth," and that there are "contradictions and difficulties" but they can be overcome by following the Leninist line of policy. Such a line of policy was established at the historic 1956 April plenum of the BCP Central Committee, whose main "author and creator" was Todor Zhivkov. Zarev further praises Zhivkov, frequently interrupted by applause and cheers. He then goes on praising Bulgarian-Soviet friendship as the one "supreme national goal" of the Bulgarian people. This remark is also greeted by applause.

After describing Bulgaria's economic and social achievements in detail, Zarev also dwells on the "unity and cohesion" of the Bulgarian people around the BCP and its policy. He then goes on to foreign policy issues, mentioning the importance of the policy of detente, the alliance of the socialist camp in struggling for peace and the "Leninist foreign policy strategy of the CPSU" in defending the just cause of peace and detente. At this point he notes Brezhnev's speech in Baku on the subject. Zarev stresses that Bulgaria "adheres to the principles of the Helsinki conference" and denounces the "masters of the White House who are trying to blackmail the world with economic sanctions," praising the decision of the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. "The situation is particularly tense today," Zarev adds, describing the "hotbeds of tension in the Middle East and Latin America." Zarev points out the importance of the "powerful antiwar movement in the world" which has actively joined the struggle for peace.

In noting the "peaceful Balkan policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," Zarev then mentions Zhivkov's proposal on "convening a meeting of Balkan country leaders" to transform the Balkans into a "nuclear-free zone." In conclusion, Zarev finishes his 32-minute speech by once again praising the October Revolution.

At this point, Mikhaylov gives the floor to Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, who speaks in Russian without translation. The ambassador points out the importance of the October Revolution for the worldwide revolutionary movement.

He then describes the economic achievements of the Soviet Union and the importance of "international socialist integration." Pointing out the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and its advantages, Ambassador Tolubeyev notes the "political and ideological unity of the fraternal peoples" belonging to the socialist camp and their cooperation in all sectors of life. He also expresses "gratitude to the BCP and to Comrade Todor Zhvkov" for "expanding and consolidating fraternal relations between the USSR and Bulgaria." The Soviet ambassador then quotes Lenin, stating that "the sword is not our symbol." He goes on to point out the "peace-loving policy" of the USSR on the world scene, denouncing the "militarist policy of the United States." In closing Tolubeyev quotes from Gromyko's latest UN General Assembly speech, pointing out the "peaceful Soviet initiatives" as well as the importance of "socialist cooperation" and of "defending socialist achievements."

Ambassador Tolubeyev closes his 16-minute speech by wishing success to the "wonderful Bulgarian people."

Stoyan Mikhaylov then announces that the festive meeting is closed. The "Internationale" is played and the announcer lists the following leaders as being present: "Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev, as well as deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, leaders of sociopolitical organizations and mass organizations."

FILIPOV RECEIVES SOVIET HEALTH MINISTER 3 NOV

AU050931 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Nov 82

[Text] On 3 November Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a Soviet delegation led by Prof Dr Sergey Burenkov, USSR minister of health. Grisha Filipov highly appraised the cooperation agreement on cooperation in health care and medical science signed between the two countries, which set a new phase in developing the cooperation not only in this social sphere but also in furthering the comprehensive drawing together of the two countries and peoples. They attached special attention to the need to utilize new forms and contacts in the health care system that would contribute to establishing closer cooperation between the two ministries, medical academies and their institutes and also among the individual specialists.

Academician Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, also attended the friendly and cordial talks. Boris Pyadishev, minister plenipotentiary and adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria, was also present.

TALKS HELD WITH POLISH PRESS DELEGATION 1-5 NOV

AU052120 Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 5 (BTA) -- From November first through fifth, regular consultations and exchange of experience were held here between the "Press" Department with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Department of the Press, Cultural and Scientific Cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland.

During the visit, the director of the Polish department, Mr Tadeusz Kochorewicz, was received by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mrs Maria Zakharieva, by the deputy chief of the "Foreign Policy and International Relations" Department with the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Yordan Golemanov, by the chairman of the union of Bulgarian journalists, Mr Veselin Yosifov and by the chairman of the radio and television committee, Mr Stefan Tikhchev.

ROHLICEK VISITS HANOI; TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD081336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Vietnam: The sixth session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Hanoi today. The final protocol was signed by the heads of both delegations, Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak deputy premier, and Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers. At the meeting both sides stated that the tasks arising from the top-level talks between party and state delegations in February 1980 are being successfully fulfilled and that since the last commission session cooperation between both countries has been intensified further. Deliveries of capital goods and machinery and equipment for the modernization of industrial plants in Vietnam in this and the next 5-year plan were discussed.

Jan Strachar, Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign trade, signed in Hanoi a trade protocol with the SRV which envisages in 1983 an almost 6 percent increase in turnover compared with the current year.

CPCZ'S POLEDNIK RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH OFFICIAL

AU051906 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Nov 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Reception of Syrian Guests"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Yesterday in Prague CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik received Ilyas Lathi, member of the Syrian regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Syrian-Czechosloval Friendship Society. In a friendly talk the two representatives exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East and in the world, briefed each other on the activities of their parties and expressed satisfaction with the development of mutual cooperation along party lines as well as in the economic, political, cultural and other areas. They noted that the upward trend of this cooperation is favorably reflected in the activity of the Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. The two representatives condemned the crimes of the Israeli soldiery in Lebanon and expressed themselves in favor of Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all Arab territories and of safeguarding the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to set up an independent state of their own. At the same time they stressed their solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization and underlined the importance of Syria's opposition to the American-Israeli plans in the region.

Yesterday in Prague Ilyas Lathi was also received by Stefan Lazar, chairman of the Syrian committee attached to the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations and minister of the interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic. They discussed issues concerning further cooperation between the two organizations.

HAVLIN, PZPR DELEGATION VIEW SCIENCE, EDUCATION

LD051900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] In Prague today Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation from the PZPR Central Committee headed by Eugeniusz Duraczynski, director of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Education and Science. In the course of a comradely discussion, the Polish comrades were acquainted with the realization of the conclusions reached at the 16th CPCZ Congress in the areas of education and science. Attention was also paid to the further deepening of ideological-political work among high school students.

EHRENBERGER OUTLINES WINTER ENERGY OUTLOOK

LD060316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power, and his coworkers briefed journalists in Prague today on the supplies of fuel and power to the national economy this winter. Frantisek Hejny, an editor, jotted down the following information during the press conference.

[Begin recording] Good coal stocks, both in the warehouses of powerplants, enterprises and at coal depots, have been the key for a number of years for overcoming winter, coupled, of course, with uninterrupted coal extraction in opencast mines throughout the entire frost period. The attention of the sector, therefore, has been focused on these tasks coupled, moreover, with the endeavor to fill gas holders with heating gas. Let us now have a look at what has been done by the end of October.

The best situation is in regard to gas where there exist realistic prerequisites that its supplies will be available without serious variations.

The position in regard to brown coal is, however, more complicated. Although more of it has been stockpiled at power plants, I have in mind the powdered coal, the one used for electricity generation. It nonetheless causes the biggest headache to the whole sector. The issue is how to alleviate the existing shortfall in output in the North Bohemian brown coal field, caused mostly by a lag in the removal of overburden. Although miners have been rather successful of late, the shortfall is still too high, amounting to 1.6 million tons.

According to Minister Vlastimil Ehrenberger, miners from the Sokolovo coal fields as well as some deep mines will contribute to improving the situation. They will deliver more than half a million tons extra but even this will not be enough. This is why it has been necessary already during the current quarter to adopt measures to improve electricity consumption [as heard] among large-scale users. In some branches this is by 1 percent while in others by as many as 2 and 1/2 percent. Works' own electricity generating plants, which have not been supplying as much power into the public grid as planned, should help more.

During the press conference there was also talk about the supplies of heat from central heating plants. The supplies will not be the same in all areas of the republic since not all areas have succeeded in building up a sufficient number of resources. Although the use of reserves, the so-called packaged heating plants, is envisaged, they will not be able to fully meet high demands. This is why the supply of heat will be regulated also this coming winter.

There is, therefore, a great deal to be done not only as far as resources are concerned but also on the part of the users themselves. The fact is that the existing measures aimed at reducing the consumption of fuels and energy have not yet brought, chiefly in industrial plants, the results envisaged. This is why the presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee has decided to publicly scrutinize fuels and energy management at the end of this year. Its premise is to ensure more consistant progress in the rationalization of their use. We shall inform you about this in the future. [end recording]

CPCZ OFFICIAL SUMMARIZES HARVEST RESULTS

LD081224 Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- This year's results in Czechoslovak crops production will be much better than last year and the purchase of animal products is expected to be as planned with the exception of milk, Julius Varga, head of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Department, wrote in RUDE PRAVO today.

Farmers, however, did not fulfill all planned tasks. An especially sore spot is the fact that the planned yields of grain were not reached. Grain production, planned at 11 million tonnes, will be 7 percent short of the plan. In addition to adverse weather conditions, the area under grain was by 94,000 hectares smaller than planned and by 24,000 hectares smaller than in 1981. The harvest fully covers the requirement for the population and seed, but not for livestock production.

Julius Varga said that the harvest of Czechoslovakia's main oil-yielding plant, rape, was 20 percent short of the plan and the potato harvest was not as good as expected. On the other hand, extraordinarily good results were scored in the cultivation of maize for silaging which made up for the shortage of other fodder crops. Thanks to this, roughage reserves for the winter are 10 percent more than planned. On the whole good results were achieved in the cultivation of sugar beets. Its harvest is expected to be as planned and by 700,000 tonnes bigger than last year, Julius Varga continued. The weather was very favourable for the cultivation of most kinds of vegetables and fruit. The apple harvest was double last year's.

In livestock production, the planned purchase of animals for slaughter was on October 20 by 1.7 percent more than planned and the purchase of eggs by 1 percent more, poultry was by 2.7 percent and milk by 1.4 percent short of the plan. However, the market production of animals for slaughter was secured at the cost of stocks. The intensity of livestock production dropped due to last year's shortage of grain which could not be fully compensated by imports. Julius Varga added that the 1983 tasks of the Czechoslovak agriculture will be higher than this year. Imports of fodder, oil seeds and other products must be low and prerequisites must be created for high exports of traditional commodities.

BRIEFS

SUGAR BEET PROCUREMENT -- By 29 October, Slovak sugar refineries had procured almost 1,446,000 tons of sugar beets, which is more than 68 percent of this year's planned task. The sugar content is low, however: 13.8 percent on average. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 30 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

POTATOES, GRAIN, LENTILS PROCUREMENT -- Almost 468,170 tons of potatoes, including potatoes for planting, had been procured in Slovakia by 29 October. This constitutes 96.3 percent of the planned quantity. At the same time state stores procured 187,567 tons of corn for grain -- of the planned 199,350 tons. Thus far only 11.4 percent of the planned quantity of lentils have been procured and 36 percent of poppy seeds. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 30 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

CSSR HARVESTING RESULTS -- Considerable progress has been achieved in sugar beet harvesting; only slightly more than 12,000 hectares remain in the fields, whereas in West Slovakia only 20 percent of the acreage are unharvested. In this region only 2,000 hectares of corn for grain are still unharvested. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 82 pp 1,2 AU]

MEAT, MILK PROCUREMENT -- During the last 10 months, the planned procurement of animals for slaughter was overfulfilled 2.5 percent, that is by almost 21,200 tons. In October the operational procurement plan was fulfilled only 97.9 percent. During the last 10 months the milk procurement plan was fulfilled 99.3 percent. In October the figure was 103 percent. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 3 Nov 82 p 1 AU]

COAL FOR CZECH POPULATION -- In the first 9 months of the year, a total of 10.8 million tons of coal -- or 77 percent of the annual quantity -- were delivered to coal stores in the Czech lands. About 80 percent of all orders have been expedited. The coal stockpiles amount to about 925,000 tons, which is enough for some 32 days' sales. [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 3 Nov 82 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON GOSR CELEBRATION IN BERLIN

Leaders Attend GOSR Ceremony

LD052254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- A festive ceremony of the SED Central Committee, and the Councils of State and Ministers of the GDR was held in Berlin on Friday at the German state opera at Unter den Linden, devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. Those attending the manifestation of the inviolable fraternal alliance with the country of Lenin very cordially welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and other members of the party and state leadership. The festive address was given by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The meeting began with the playing of the USSR and GDR anthems.

Present on the platform with Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann were members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch and Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Guenter Schabowski and Gerhard Schuerer; president of the National Front Council, Lothar Kolditz; deputy chairmen of the GDR Council of State, Manfred Gerlach, Gerald Goetting, Heinrich Homann and Ernst Mecklenburg; the deputy chairmen of the GDR Council of Ministers Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Gerhard Weiss and Herbert Weiz; and other members of the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the presidium of the People's Chamber and the Council of State.

The meeting cordially welcomed USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov; the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev; member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the group, Col Gen Aleksey Lisichev; representative of the Supreme Command of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Forces with the GDR's National Peoples Army, Army General Ivan Shavroy; and other Soviet Army generals and officers.

Also present were personages of the German-Soviet friendship society and other public organizations, generals and officers of the GDR's armed organs, meritorious workers, veterans of the revolutionary worker's movement, young people, and the heads of diplomatic missions. After the much applauded speech the internationale was played.

Leaders Attend USSR Reception

LD052042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1939 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and Horst Sindermann as well as other members of the party and state leadership and personages from social life of the GDR were guests at a reception given by Petr Abrasimov on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution in Berlin on Friday. The Soviet side was represented by Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, diplomats of the embassy as well as other generals and officers of the Soviet Army. Also invited were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD071228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0940 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Nov (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR, together with Army General

Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and Col Gen Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the group, today laid wreaths at the memorial for the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Triptow. The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

LEADERS GREET SUPREME COMMAND OF USSR FORCES

LD061922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 6 Nov (ADN) -- The Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany today celebrated the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution with a ceremony in Germany in Wuensdorf. A message of congratulation -- signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph -- from the SED Central Committee, and State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR was received with applause.

It was noted in the congratulatory message that since the October Revolution the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party and as the most powerful socialist state, has been advancing along the road to communism. The Soviet Union has been providing itself as a decisive factor in the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy and social progress.

The message further emphasized: "For many years the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany has honorably achieved its internationalist contribution to the protection of the peaceful work of development by the socialist states on the border line between socialism and imperialism in Europe. This meets with the high recognition and esteem of the party and state leadership and of all the citizens of the GDR."

The members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Erich Mueckenberger, Egon Krenz and Inge Lange, took part in the ceremony.

GREETINGS TO TIKHONOV ON LENIN ORDER AWARD

AU052130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Congratulations on Nikolay Tikhonov's Award: Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph to USSR Representatives"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Distinguished Comrade Tikhonov:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, we congratulate you on your being awarded the Order of Lenin and the Hammer of Sickle Medal of a Hero of Socialist Labor.

Awarding you the highest USSR decoration is an expression of your outstanding merits in developing the Soviet state, in strengthening the USSR's economic and defense power.

It is with pleasure that we avail ourselves of the opportunity to thank you from the bottom of the heart on the occasion of the conferment of the high award for your tireless activity for the strengthening and deepening of the indestructible fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR.

Dear Nikolay Aleksandrovich, we wish you great new successes in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Soviet state and of the socialist community and for preserving and consolidating peace as well as good health and personal well-being.

ELECTIONS IN SPAIN SETBACK FOR FAR RIGHT, NATO

AU042140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Nov 82 p 6

[Klaus Steiniger article headlined "Vote for Democracy in Spain; New Cabinet Takes Office Under Conditions of Aggravated Economic Crisis"]

[Text] In the third parliamentary elections in Spain since Franco's death on 30 November 1975, decisions were made that are of importance for the further development of the country. For the first time since the 1930's the right and grand bourgeois forces were defeated in the elections. Extreme reactions which staked everything on one horse to conquer parliament and government, suffered a defeat despite having a following that has grown dangerously.

The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) was victorious. Its slogan "Por el Cambio -- For a Change!" was taken seriously by many millions of Spanish voters. They gave expression with their vote to the demand for unrestricted implementation of election promises; for a resolute resumption of the democratization process which has come to a halt; for the consistent defense of national independence. Therefore, one can say that the election of 28 October has politically changed the situation in the Iberian kingdom.

Commentators in the country stress several special aspects when evaluating the results.

They particularly emphasize that the election campaign above all turned into a contest between the defenders of bourgeois democracy and the right-conservative-neofascist bloc. The collapse of the previous center, the effort by the mass media to "orient" the electorate as well as target-related opinion polls contributed to a political polarization. A consequence which could be foreseen was the high concentration of votes for the PSOE that was able to get the absolute majority of the seats (201 of 350) with a share of 46 percent. There are no doubts that most anti-fascist-democratic electors, among them many who voted for the Communist Party of Spain in 1979, this time supported the PSOE to avert the danger of an election victory of the fascist-like Popular Alliance (AP). At the same time, previous voters for the center gave their vote to the PSOE. The attempt of the former Premier Adolfo Suarez to hold his own with his Democratic-Social Center totally failed and captured only 2 seats.

Apart from the PSOE, the AP of the former Franco propaganda minister, Frago Iribarne, was also able to essentially increase its share of votes and will be represented in the Cortes with a strong faction. It got every fourth vote and achieved 105 seats instead of the previous 9. However, the radical fascists of the "Fuerza Nueva" of Falange leader Blas Pinar had no chance.

The AP was supported by circles from the army, the high clergy and the entrepreneurs. For instance, the association of industrialists expressed its sympathy by picking up on the slogan of the AP "We believe the time is ripe for solutions" and running full-page advertisements under the motto: "Through ballots to the solution." It can be foreseen that the strengthened militant right will leave no stone unturned now to even more strongly undermine Spanish democracy.

The PSOE election success and the formation of a government based on it goes against the grain not only of the old and new Franco followers in Spain. Important circles of NATO, in particular overseas, also were probably not too enthusiastic about the election outcome.

The foreign policy proclaimed by the PSOE which aims at peace, disarmament and detente and supports the development of cooperation with all states; the renunciation of any deployment of nuclear weapons in Spain; the solidarity with peoples struggling for their freedom -- all this is a thorn in their side. They also have not forgotten the deprecatory attitude of the PSOE vis-a-vis the country's joining NATO, which the government now defeated had implemented.

Spain's new cabinet takes over office under the conditions of an economic crisis which becomes more aggravated every day. An inflation rate of 16 percent and over 1.8 million unemployed (14.1 percent of the whole work force) sufficiently characterize the situation. The reactionary forces hope to be able to utilize this situation for their purposes. In order to be able to implement the program of a change proclaimed by the PSOE a union of the anti-fascists, a broad democratic front with all progressive forces participating as proposed by the Communist Party of Spain, will be necessary.

HONECKER RECEIVES ANGOLAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD081354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1206 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and of the National Defense Council, today received the Angolan military delegation, currently in the GDR, for a friendly talk. The delegation is led by Col Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the Popular Movements for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense.

During the cordial meeting in the Central Committee building Pedro Maria Tonah conveyed greetings from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola. Erich Honecker reciprocated the greetings in an equally cordial manner. The Angolan defense minister informed Erich Honecker about his peoples' efforts and those of the Fapla [Angolan Armed Forces] in the revolutionary reconstruction of the country and its military defense against imperialist and counterrevolutionary attacks, and against acts of aggression by South African mercenary units in the southern provinces.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the significant successes achieved by Angola in anti-imperialist struggle and in the construction of a new society. He expressed his confidence that relations between the two parties, states and armies will continue to develop fruitfully on the basis of the treaties and agreements. The SED Central Committee general secretary reaffirmed the unshakable solidarity of the GDR with the struggle of the People's Republic of Angola and of the other "frontline stages" for the preservation of national sovereignty and territorial integrity, for the liberation of the still oppressed peoples in southern Africa.

The Angolan military delegation's visit will help to further strengthen the alliance in the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress and to deepen cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries in a comprehensive way. Workers of the GDR regard it as their international class duty to energetically support the just struggle of the peoples of Africa for their national and social liberation from the chains of imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism in firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other allied states, the general secretary stressed.

Pedro Maria Tonha expressed his thanks for the cordial reception in the GDR. He assessed the visit of the Angolan military delegation to the German workers' and peasants' states as a renewed expression of the solidarity of the peoples of the GDR and Angola.

The meeting, which passed in a comradely atmosphere, was attended by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and deputy defense ministers Col Gen Heinz Kessler and Col Gen Fritz Streletz.

REPORTAGE ON GOSR CELEBRATIONS 5-7 NOVEMBER

Losonczi Presents Awards

LD060044 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic (?presented) honours to party, social and mass organization officials, activists, physical and intellectual workers for their outstanding performances. One group received the high honours from Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council and member of the HSWP Political Committee, in parliament building Friday. The ceremony was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP CC, members of the Political Committee, and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council.

In his festive speech Pal Losonczi praised the significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution as a turning point in world history. It gave rise to the first socialist society and an example to the world how to fight and work for the better. This example is more alive and instructive today than ever before. The invincible power of the just cause of the working masses has since the victory of the Great October broadened into an established socialist order comprising the world and has become the support of progressive mankind and all the people fighting for independence and progress, stressed Pal Losonczi and awarded decorations. Twenty-six people received orders 'for a socialist country', 316 Order of Labour, golden class, 653 silver class and 760 bronze class. The 'Red Star' Order of Merit was awarded 12 people and 19 orders of merit for outstanding service were also given.

Leaders Attend USSR Reception

LD060112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to our country has given a reception in Budapest in honor of the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary. The reception was attended by Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, and Gyorgy Lazar, as well as the members of the Politburo, several members of the Presidential Council and the government, and other leading personalities.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD061538 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Report on the wreath-laying ceremony in Budapest on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] by unidentified reporter on 6 November — live]

[Text] 1000: Parade Square, Lenin statue. This is the scene of the wreath-laying ceremony which is being held on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Wreaths are being placed at the base of the statue by Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and by Pal Losonczi and Dr Rezso Trautmann on behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Wreaths are also being placed on behalf of the Council of Ministers by Gyorgy Lazar and Istvan Sarlos. The flowers of remembrance are laid also by representatives of the social and mass organizations: Dr Imre Pozsgay, Sandro Gaspar, Gyorgy Fejti, Laszlo Varga, Marton Ispanovits and Antal Apro, and on behalf of the Hungarian Armed Forces by Lajos Czinege, Dr Istvan Horvath and Sandor Borbely. The representatives of the diplomatic corps also commemorate the Great October Socialist Revolution with their wreaths and wreaths are also laid at the statue by representatives of Budapest's districts and factories.

Benke Speech Broadcast

LD062156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1645 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Greetings address delivered by Valeria Benke, member of the MSZMP Politburo, on 6 November on the occasion of the Great October Socialist Revolution; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed listeners:

This evening we are commemorating a historic turning point that opened a new epoch: the Lenin-led great revolution of October 1917. The long process of the realization of the socialist ideal began with him and through him. Since that time the Soviet Union has created in the place of backward csarist Russia, a tremendous industry and large-scale agriculture, has produced world famous scientific results, has raised hundreds of millions of people from the depths to human existence and has raised a multitude of leaders, highly skilled specialists and scholars from among the ranks of the workers.

The socialist state has solved in a historically unique manner the task of ensuring not only equality before the law for peoples, nations and nationality groups on extremely different levels of socioeconomic development, but of creating actual possibilities and concrete opportunities for the elimination of unprecedented inequalities. There is not another country in the world in which nationality groups have travelled such a long way toward becoming a nation, nations toward equality, as in the USSR, which was founded 60 years ago.

It was at the cost of heavy sacrifices that the Soviet people made its country not only its own homeland but also the bulwark of the revolutionary forces of the world and the hope of those struggling against all sorts of oppression. Let us just think about the multitude of suffering, the devastation and bloodletting caused by the intervention and the civil war, the relatively peaceful period during the 1920's and 1930's, when with great sacrifice, often starving and accepting many miseries, it was necessary to build and bear weapons at the same time. Let us think about the 20 million Soviet dead in World War II. The devastation of the European part of the Soviet Union. Let us also recall the years of the cold war, when in the wake of its victory over fascism, its erstwhile allies turned against it and used political and economic pressure and threats of a new war to make more difficult the recovery of the Soviet Union, which bled from a 1000 wounds.

The first struggle was waged so that this basis of the workers' revolution, the people's power, could survive in one country. The cause of World War II was the liberation of peoples and nations from fascist rule. The present struggle, which is being waged against the imperialist forces that are endeavouring to gain world domination, affects the existence of humanity as a whole.

In the historical process during which the socialist world system has developed, the colonial system of imperialism has collapsed, the international workers' movement has expanded, the communist parties and other leftwing movements have strengthened, the struggle has widened for restricting the great monopolies and against rearmaments and the peace movement has become widespread. This historical process is a difficult and complex process, not free of relapses and failures but progressive nonetheless. The Soviet Union played a decisive part in the fact that the difficult years of the cold war were followed by the start of detente in Europe. But now the ideal of peaceful coexistence is represented not only by Marxists but also by other progressive forces fighting under the aegis of various ideological tendencies, including the leaders of several socialist parties and other realistic bourgeois politicians.

Changes with a contrary content and direction have occured during the past decade and are underway at the present time as well. Despite the rapid development of science and technology, a serious economic recession has occurred. This recession has made the situation of many citizens of even the developed capitalist countries insecure and as a result in other areas of the world hundreds of millions of people are suffering from poverty.

There have been positive and negative changes in the political sphere as well. In the wake of the economic crisis, the leftwing has advanced in some areas; however, in the most important capitalist countries conservative -- and in some cases expressly aggressive forces -- have come to power. The present world is full of dangerous tensions. People are filled with disquiet. There is a growing fear of the future. The cause of most anxiety is the fact that in the U.S. Government those forces that are endeavouring to stop the progress of the world and even to reverse it have gained a decisive influence. They are attacking primarily the Soviet Union and the socialist countries because they attributed to them the endeavours of the peoples toward political and ecnomic independence.

They have launched attacks against detente, have revived and are trying to again utilize the cold war methods of 30-35 years ago, the methods of economic sanctions and restrictions, financial and commercial restrictions and the narrowing down of political and cultural relations. Let us recall that this endeavour has failed once already, even though at that time the Soviet Union's economic and military strength was significantly less and the position of the forces of peace and progress was more difficult.

This current endeavour cannot but fail. The Soviet Union today represents a much greater economic force and has achieved a balance of strength in the military sphere. Despite all their internal problems, the role and weight of the socialist countries in international political life is significantly greater than it was 30 years ago. The positive experiences of detente have increased the number of those in the capitalist countries who are adherents of normal international relations.

The forces of social progress are more varied than before and consequently their views and often even their actions are not united. We hope, however, that the realization will gain ground among them that what is decisive is not the differences between them and their approaches, but the opposition between the forces of rearmament and warlike threats and the interests of those demanding security and desiring peace.

Today everything depends of safeguarding peace. Social progress depends on it, as does the cause of socialism, the solution of humanity's problems, the abolition of hunger and the energy shortage, the protection of the natural environment and the safeguarding of life.

The Soviet Union is making repeated serious proposals for the reduction of armaments. What is more, the Soviet Union is taking initiatives, such as the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. But there is no doubt that it will not permit the balance of strength to be overturned. On the other hand, the Soviet Union desires, for the sake of its own economic interests and the better satisfaction of the people's needs, to see this balance realized at the lowest possible level.

The future of peaceful conditions is advanced by those who support the maintenance of political relations and who facilitate the abolition of detrimental economic differentiations and facilitate the advancement of cooperation based on equality. This is the objective of the Hungarian People's Republic as well. This is why we are endeavouring, in the increasingly tense situation as well, to maintain our contacts and to widen these contacts wherever possible.

The actions of the American leaders are directed at the destruction of the political relations which have developed. They have made gaining superior strength a government program and are coupling war-like threats with interference in the internal affairs of other countries. To have all this accepted they are repeating hypocritical slogans about freedom, democracy and the defense of ancient, national and family virtues. Once again they pass sentence in the guise of the judge of nations over the internal conditions in the socialist countries. The actions of their proteges, the horrors of El Salvador and Beirut, however, demonstrate something else.

There is a well-functioning propaganda apparatus to ensure that this moral hypocrisy and the policies contrary to the interests of the peoples should be accepted. It is a cause for regret that there are many people all over the world who fall victim to these beautiful but misleading slogans.

There are people in the socialist countries as well, including legal personalities, who can be used to confuse the issues. We want to solve our own internal problems ourselves, because, just as in the case of every other people, we are the only ones who can solve them in line with our socialist principles.

The circumstances hindering our progress cannot be elimianted through magic or through building castles in the air. It is only with due regard to reality and combined creative work that we can stand the test of the years to come and produce more than ever before. We must seek methods in line with this for tackling the socioeconomic tasks facing us. Thus, our country has a great need for every thinking individual, young and old alike, workers and intellectuals, to play a full part in the solution of these problems. For this reason we must develop the institutions of socialist democracy, both in public life and at the workplace.

Our policies are in accord with these requirements. We have a program for overcoming the difficulties and also for further progress. The people have confidence in the party and a willingness for action. We must provide scope for this to be manifested in acts that serve the well-being of the community and the welfare of those carrying them out. We want to develop circumstances at the work places, at the institutions of our public life, a social atmosphere and a general outlook in which the workers feel that their work place is their own and where those ready for useful acts are aware that they are important factors in our public life.

Dear listeners, let me speak finally of that which is an inseparable part of this festive occasion from the points of view of our entire existence, work and the place which our nation occupies in the world: Soviet-Hungarian relations. We are linked not only through the revolutionary past and the ties of sincere, true sentiment; our friendship rests on the basis of principle. It is the identity of ideals, goals and interests, that makes it lasting and firm. The combined strength of the Soviet Union, of the socialist countries, its two institutions, CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, represent at the present time, as well, the main bulwark of our secure and independent socialist development.

On this festive occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian communists and our people engaged in the building of socialism, I respectfully greet the Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Government of the Soviet Union, with warm greetings for the fraternal Soviet people. We wish, with all our hearts, that they should achieve further outstanding results, advancing along the road of October for the benefit of socialism and peace.

Officials at Anniversary Ballet

LD071758 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on Saturday night there was a festive performance at Budapest's Erkel Theatre. Three ballet's, to the music of Stravinsky and Richard Strauss, choreographed by Maurice Bejart, were performed.

Present were Valeria Benke, chairwoman of the editorial board of the journal TARSADALMI SZEMLE, Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest Committee of the HSWP, members of the political committee, HSWP CC Secretary Peter Varkonyi, several members of the Hungarian Government, including Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, and other leading personalities of Hungary's political and social life. Also present were several leaders of foreign representations, including Soviet Ambassador V.N. Bazovskiy, and a delegation of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, led by Vice-Chairwoman Y.F. Karpova.

There were festive events also in provincial seats. Wreaths were laid by representatives of party, state and social bodies at memorials of Soviet heroes, festive programmes were performed and other festive events, worthy of the anniversary, were organized.

COMMUNIQUE ON FILIPOV'S VISIT 1-3 NOVEMBER

AU051525 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Nov 82 p 3

[Communique on Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov's 1-3 November visit to Hungary: "Communique on Grisha Filipov's Talks in Budapest"]

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official friendly visit to Hungary from 1 to 3 November at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received Grisha Filipov and, in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, conducted a discussion with him on the development of friendly relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, met and had talks with Grisha Filipov.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria laid a wreath at the Hungarian heroes memorial and visited the Raba wagon and machine factory of Gyor, the Petofi producer cooperative of Dunavarsany and the Intrasmas enterprise.

At the meeting of the premiers, a protocol was signed on the results of the talks. A protocol on barter trade in 1983 between the countries was also signed.

The premiers informed each other about the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP and the 12th BCP Congresses and experiences of the building of an advanced socialist society. They exchanged views on the results of cooperation betweeen the two countries and further tasks and reviewed topical aspects of the international situation.

The premiers noted with satisfaction that traditional fraternal relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are developing successfully and extensively, on the basis of mutual interests and objectives, and in harmony with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries.

They emphasized the significance of cohesion, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, between the MSZMP and the BCP and the decisive role of meetings between Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in multifaceted cooperation between the two parties and countries and in strengthening friendship between the two peoples.

They stressed that the agreements elaborated at top level meetings and subsequent talks between the heads of governments are being successfully fulfilled. They spoke with appreciation of the accomplishment of the tasks of economic and technical-scientific cooperation and the further development of socialist economic integration until 1990.

The premiers concluded that Hungarian-Bulgarian economic cooperation is developing in conformity with the jointly defined objectives. They regarded the activity of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, the central planning organs, the ministries and economic institutes in expanding Hungarian-Bulgarian relations as successful.

The premiers noted with satisfaction that barter trade between the two countries is developing favorably on the basis of the coordination of plans for the people's economies for 1981-1985 and the long-term barter trade agreement. There are encouraging results also in the areas of specialization and joint ventures in production.

The sides agreed to make additional efforts, in harmony with the mutual interests and requirements of the two countries, toward developing cooperation in production aimed at fostering an expansion of barter trade, in particular in the areas of machine industry, agricultural machinery production, electronics, communications and transportation, and the chemical industry. They noted the significance of expanding technical-scientific relations. They regarded it as necessary to adopt specific measures in the interests of cooperation in the third market.

The premiers emphasized that, consistent with the resolutions of the 36th CEMA session, they will strive to intensify bilateral and multilateral economic integration among the socialist countries and enhance the effectiveness of their relations. They agreed that the economic cooperation commission and planning organs would elaborate additional recommendations on the long-term expansion of the sphere of cooperation in production on that basis.

The premiers highly valued the results of the cooperation that has developed in the cultural, educational, scientific and other areas between the two countries. They concluded that the exchange of cultural values renders a great service as regards better mutual acquaintance and the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples.

The premiers accentuated the great significance of their countries' friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. It is the firm resolve of the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to contribute, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, to the multifaceted development of the socialist community and the development of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The premiers expressed their concern over the fact that the international situation is becoming more tense as a result of the aggressive policy, cold-war endeavor and economic restrictive measures of the extremist circles of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism.

The premiers reiterated that the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, along with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, are adopting a resolute stance in favor of international security, peace, the continuation of detente, restraining the arms race and developing mutual trust. In this connection, they stressed the timeliness and significance of the positions adopted by the October Moscow session of the committee of the Warsaw Pact countries' foreign ministers.

The sides expressed their countries' determination to strive for agreements that serve to strengthen European security and cooperation at the Madrid meeting, and they regard it as necessary that a resolution be adopted at the meeting on the convocation and mandate of a conference devoted to European confidence-building, security and disarmament measures.

The premiers declared that their countries and peoples remain in solidarity with the communist and patriotic forces of the Polish People's Republic in their struggle for a socialist consolidation.

They emphasized at the talks that they will strive to expand relations with the advanced capitalist countries on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. They noted that, in the present international situation, it is particularly important to continue the dialogue and develop relations between countries in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

They expressed their countries' intention to strengthen their cooperation with the developing countries. They are in solidarity with the national liberation movements and the peoples struggling for social progress.

The premiers stressed that they support every initiative that serves detente, international security and peace. The Hungarian side highly values the initiative of the people's Republic of Bulgaria toward turning the Balkans area into a nuclear-free zone.

The talks of the premiers took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of a complete identity of views and contributed to intensifying cooperation and strengthening fraternal friendship between the two countries. Grisha Filipov asked Gyorgy Lazar to visit Bulgaria. He accepted the invitation with thanks.

POLAND'S SIWAK VISITS HUNGARY, MEETS WORKERS

LD050350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, is visiting Hungary. He has met representatives of Polish workforces working in Hungary and reported to them on the current situation in our country.

MTI REPORTS JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH KUWAIT

LD031946 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 3 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to Kuwait from October 31 to November 3 on the invitation of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Asbah, amir of Kuwait. He was given a cordial welcome reflecting the friendship of the two countries.

Pal Losonczi met Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait state, and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and minister of information. The Hungarian head of state met the ministers of finance and planning, commerce and industry, communications, public works, electricity and water, and discussed with them on questions of the two countries' economic and financial relations.

The joint communique of the Hungarian delegation's visit states that the talks of Pal Losonczi and the amir of Kuwait took place in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the continuous development of bilateral relations and agreed to make further efforts to ensure this continuous development. The parties established with content that economic, commercial and technical cooperation was also developing favourably. They agreed that there are possibilities to deepen economic and financial contacts, particularly in the fields of electrification, road transport, food industry, water management, agriculture and industrialization.

The two sides expressed profound concern over the deterioration of the international climate and stressed that no effort should be spared to strengthen the peace and security of the world, to ease international tension and to halt the arms race, with special regard to nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. The sides emphasized that the hotbeds of tension and all forms of colonialization and racial discrimination must be eliminated. They expressed firm conviction that international relations must rely on mutual respect, non-interference with the internal affairs of other countries, renunciation of the use of violence, (?respect for) sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The sides expressed deep anxiety over the worsening of the Middle East situation caused by the aggressive, expansionist policy of Israel. They stressed that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis can be achieved only through the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right for self-determination and the establishment of an independent state of Palestinian soil, and through the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967.

The parties confirmed support of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They stressed that the PLO should be involved in all efforts aimed at the just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis. The Kuwaiti party [as received] high appreciated the Hungarian People's Republic's stand in support of the cause of the Arab people.

Surveying the achievements of the Fes summit, Pal Losonczi spoke in terms of appreciation and stressed the importance of the joint actions of the Arab countries. The sides definitely condemned Israel's aggression on Lebanon. They confirmed support of efforts for the restoration of peace and stability in Lebanon and the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and inviolability under the control of legal Lebanese authorities.

The parties confirmed that only the Persian Gulf countries are responsible for the maintenance of peace and security in the region, they expressed deep anxiety over the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and expressed hope that the conflict will be settled by peaceful means. They stressed that the U.N. appeal to declare the Indian Ocean a peace zone has to be realized as soon as possible.

The sides emphasized that the economic progress of developing countries should be promoted. Efforts should be made to establish a new international economic order which guarantees equality and democracy as well as the disposal of each nation over its natural resources.

President Pal Losonczi invited Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, for a visit to Hungary. The invitation was received with thanks.

MTI REPORTS ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH MPR

LD061856 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 6 (MTI) -- The 16th session of the Hungarian-Mongolian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Inter-Governmental Commission has been concluded in Ulaanbaatar. The protocol was signed by Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi and First Deputy Prime Minister T. Ragchaa.

Economic cooperation and the implementation of decisions were evaluated at the talks. Attention was paid to the realization of the decisions reached during the June 1982 Budapest meeting of the two prime ministers. It was noted that the industrial units built and run in Mongolia with Hungarian technical and economic assistance contribute adequately to the country's development.

Experts of both countries are joining forces to retool and expand units that were built in the past. A new mill is to be completed in Warhorin, southwest of Ulaanbaatar, by next year, and a clothes factory will be extended by nearly half in Ulaanbaatar.

New goals for geological and mining cooperation were set.

In water management Hungary will assist in the utilization of River Hovd Gol and the Valley of Great Lakes, and the establishment of an irrigated farm in Choybalsan.

Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Kaplar and N. Bavuu, his counterpart, signed a goods exchange and payments protocol for 1983.

Janos Borbandi met Prime Minister Jambyn Batmonh for talks on topical questions of cooperation.

Janos Borbandi and party has returned.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR KRAKOW DEMONSTRATION 11 NOV

NC061655 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 6 (AFP) -- The Krakow branch of the now dissolved Solidarity trade union has called on the population of the southern Polish city to demonstrate on November 11. The call was made in a mimeographed Solidarity news-sheet that was dated October 27 but reached Western correspondents here today. The clandestine publication called for a demonstration next Thursday in front of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to mark the 64th anniversary of regained Polish independence in 1918. The anniversary is not recognized as an official event here and has sometimes led in the past to scuffles with police. The demonstration is to take place in the evening, the publication said, following a commemorative mass to be celebrated in the cathedral of Krakow's Wawel Castle, once the seat of the kings of Poland. The bulletin also urged the population to participate massively in the November 10 street demonstrations called for all of Poland by Solidarity's clandestine national leadership.

Meanwhile, three-hour meeting of the Roman Catholic primate's Social Council grouping leading Catholic intellectuals was believed to have focused on the situation in the light of the impending demonstrations. Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, recently expressed his "complete opposition" to the demonstrations if only because of the repression they could trigger. Monsignor Glemp is scheduled shortly to have a meeting with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, and word was today it could be held as early as tomorrow evening.

Some Say Strikes Not Intended

LD071100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 7 Nov 72

[Text] At a Krakow Voivodship Defense Committee session in the Lenin Steelworks a report o n the implementation of current tasks of the combine was presented. During discussions, representatives of individual shops and departments of the combine stressed that a decisive part of the work forces does not intend to undertake any strike actions, as it does not find any rational justification for them.

AUTHORITIES SEIZE ILLEGAL PRESS IN KALISZ

LD080110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The Polish authorities have seized another illegal press in the city of Kalisz. Three people have also been arrested. A large quantity of antistate leaflets were found in the press.

TV NOTES INVESTIGATION OF RADIO SOLIDARITY

LD052030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] The security service of the metropolitan headquarters of the Citizens' Militia is conducting an investigation against organizers of so-called Radio Solidarity. So far, 11 persons have been arrested, and 3 transmitters and other radio equipment components have been confiscated.

FORMER SOLIDARITY 'ACTIVIST' REPORTS TO MILITIA

LD052030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Andrzej Zadrozny, activist of the former Solidarity trade union and member of the Factory Commission of the Mostostal enterprise in Zabrze, has reported to the voivodship militia headquarters in Katowice.

Zadrozny had been in hiding since 13 December 1981. He was released following a conversation with militia officials.

GLEMP AT LUBLIN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OPENING

LD071858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The new academic year was inaugurated today at the Catholic university in Lublin. The official ceremony held in the new university hall was attended by Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp; seven bishops; Adam Lopatka, minister of the Office for Religious Affairs; Lublin Voivoda Tadeusz Wilk; the ambassadors of Italy, Britain, Holland, Belgium, Canada, Switzerland, Austria and Spain; the charge d'affaires of the United States, FRG and France; rectors of Catholic and lay schools of higher learning in Poland, and the rector of the Geneva University.

Opening the official part Father (Mieczyslaw Krapiec), rector of the Catholic university in Lublin, recalled the university's maxim: To Serve God and Country. He stated that as of yesterday the university is authorized to award the degrees of doctor and assistant professor. Consent was also given for the construction of a new students' hostel. At present 2,600 persons are studying at the university, including 400 on the first year.

The inauguration concluded with a speech by Primate Glemp, who spoke as representative of the Catholic Church on the present situation in the country. Stressing the need to avoid bloodshed and considering the interests of various social groups, he stated peace is the supreme good and the pope, with whom he stayed in Italy and Spain, is a spokesman of this idea.

Excerpt of Glemp Address

LD072150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The inauguration of the new academic year at Lublin Catholic university has taken place. A speech was delivered by the primate of Poland, Archbishop Josef Glemp, who spoke, among other things, on the current situation in the country.

[Begin Glemp recording] We understand how painful all this is and how much bitterness it brings to us. (?One has to remember this) and warn and rebuke. However, nobody can demand from the church that it deviate from the path of peace. We are not a nation of doomed men who have no hope. We are a nation which has its pride, its wisdom, and is capable of performing greater things along its path than acts of despair.

I do not deny the right of social groups their assessment of the situation and activities. However, I am explaining the stance of the church. The church adopts the stance of peace. This is why -- just as at the beginning I said that we would do everything to prevent bloodshed -- we will continue to (?try) to prevent it. As a nation which is wise, mature, and has a sense of self-dignity, we can attain this. [end recording]

AFP Report

NC071843 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 7 Nov 82

[By Jacques-Michel Tondre]

[Text] Lubin, Poland, Tov 7 (AFP) -- Poland's Roman Catholic Primate Mosignor Jozef Glemp was visibly on the defensive today as he explained "the church's attitude" toward the Polish situation to university students here, at a time when some quarters are accusing the church of behaving weakly. "The church," he said, "has sufficient courage. It might occasionally say things more forcefully, but that is not a lack of courage, nor excessive caution. It is simply how it conceives its mission."

He did not repeat the statement he made in Italy last week: that he was "absolutely opposed" to the eight-hour strike, followed by street demonstrations, called for next Wednesday by the underground leadership of the banned independent trade union federation Solidarity. He instead accused Western reporters and Polish pamphleteers of quoting him out of context and of "building theories about what the church thinks." "I do not deny social groups the right to have their own evaluation of the situation," he said. "A nation that is humiliated has the right to protest, the right to demand the respect of its rights, the right to be itself."

The church, Monsignor Glemp said, had not tactics or strategy except the Gospel. "It is a strategy of love, peace, and truth," he said. "It cannot be involved in a fight. In political games, it cannot allow itself to be a partner. "The church's position will be based on peace, and because of that I have said from the start that we would do everything to avoid bloodshed. All our efforts will be directed toward that end.

"They say that the church has little influence. Who would make such a claim today? It is true that people's passions are aroused. But we shall go along the path that the holy father shows us. In hot and temperamental Spain I was able to see to what point man carries peace with him. That is why we shall ceaselessly continue our efforts for him to come to our country and bring us peace. He will give us new courage on this difficult road."

WARSAW: POPE INVITED TO POLAND 18 JUN 83

LD081122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, has had a meeting with Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp.

The premier and the primate conducted a review of the current situation in the country and expressed common concern for the maintenance and consolidation of calm, social harmony, and active work.

They also adopted assumptions concerning the preparations for the second visit of Pope John Paul II, to Poland next year. The state authorities of the Polish People's Republic, and the conference of the Polish Episcopate will officially invite his holiness to begin his pilgirmage to Poland on 18 June next year.

MORE NEW TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS REGISTERED

LD052114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] In work enterprises, writes PAP, there are more and more initiative groups and founding committees of the new trade unions at work. Organizational work is in progress. Draft rules and regulations, and programs of activity are being prepared. Several hundred motions for registration, mainly from Silesia, have reached voivodship courts which have already performed initial registration of new union organizations.

The Radom Voivodship Court has registered the NSZZ [independent, self-governing trade union] of General Walter Metal Works' employees in Radom, the NSZZ of PKS [State Motor Transport] Grojec Branch employees, and the NSZZ of Agromet employees in Zurkowa.

In the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, by court decision, the trade union of Stalowa Wola Steelworks employees, the trade union of Ozarow cement works employees, and the trade union of sulphur mining and processing employees in Tarnobrzeg have been entered in the register.

The Zielona Gora Voivodship Court has registered its first seven works organizations of the new trade unions.

Coalminers Register

LD062222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Summary] The SOSNICA coal mine today became the first enterprise to register for trade union membership at the voivodship court in Katowice. There have so far been 269 applications for trade union membership registration in Katowice Voivodship.

DAILY: ADMINISTRATION-TU CONFLICTS POSSIBLE

AU051217 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "The PZPR Central Committee's Stand on Trade Unions -- The Idea of Partnership" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] PRESENTING THE DRAFT RESOLUTION OF TRADE UNIONS, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMISSION OF THE 10TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SAID THAT THE DRAFT CONTAINED NOTHING NEW. IT IS SELDOM THAT THE WORDS "NOTHING NEW" HAVE SUCH SIGNIFICANCE AND ELOQUENCE IN POLITICS BECAUSE IN THIS CASE THEY MEAN THAT THE BLIND ALLEY INTO WHICH THE LEADERS OF SOLIDARITY WERE ABLE TO PUSH THE SOLIDARITY TRADE UNION HAS NOT AFFECTED THE PARTY'S BASIC STAND ON THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT -- THE STAND FORMULATED BY THE NINTH PARTY CONGRESS.

The plenum resolution repeats the party congress resolution that there is and will be no superiority and subordination between party levels and organizations, on the one hand, and trade unions, on the other, and that there will only be partnerlike cooperation between the two in order to implement the joint task of defending the working people's rights and interests and strengthening the socialist system, which guarantees these rights by virtue of its very class nature. As for organizational issues, the plenum resolution recalls that party functions must not be combined with trade union functions and that party resolutions on trade union activities should take into account the view of trade unions. The Central Committee has once again explained the party view of the trade unions' independence from state and economic administration and their independence in campaigning for employee rights and shaping up their responsibility for increasing and justly dividing the national income.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADDRESSES ITS STAND ON TRADE UNIONS PRIMARILY TO THE PARTY, AND THIS IS WHY IT NOTES THAT THE CORRECT TREATMENT OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN LINE WITH LENINIST PRINCIPLES IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE AND NOT ONLY FOR DEVELOPING TRADE UNIONS AND ENABLING THEM TO FULFILL THEIR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS. This treatment is just as important for the healthy functioning of the socialist state because trade unions, as a genuine representative of the working community, should always play the role of correcting state decisions and measures in social policy. It is also important for the party itself because trade unionism expresses in a natural way the broadest public opinion, to which the party must carefully listen if it is not to lose the ties with its class.

Of course, today when we have just begun to build trade unions we can speak only of the future fulfillment of such tasks by them. However, we know how important the first steps are, precisely from the viewpoint of the future. THAT IS WHY THE PLENUM RESOLUTION IN QUESTION IS SO EXPLICIT IN STRESSING THE PARTY'S DUTY TO CREATE THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH TRADE UNIONS CAN CLAIM THEIR LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. This is certainly what they need most just now, at the beginning, when the first steps must overcome the mistrust and aversion of sections of work forces and, often, the bad habits of administrative bodies.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION DOES NOT IGNORE THE FACT THAT TENSIONS AND CONFLICTS ARE POSSIBLE BETWEEN STATE AND ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION AND TRADE UNIONS: The economic reform and its principle of independence and self-financing of enterprises aggravates this possibility.

FACTORY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR AUTHORITIES AS WELL AS SUPERIOR PARTY LEVELS WILL CERTAINLY FREQUENTLY HAVE TO FACE THE CONFLICTS AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS WITH REGARD TO WHICH THEY CANNOT REMAIN INDIFFERENT. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAS STATED THAT IN SUCH CASES THE PARTY'S PLACE IS ON THE SIDE OF THE TRADE UNIONS BECAUSE THEY EXPRESS THE VIEWS AND WILL OF THE MASSES. THIS IS A STATEMENT WHOSE PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE IT IS DIFFICULT TO OVERESTIMATE. IT REPRESENTS THE CONFIRMATION OF THE NINTH PARTY CONGRESS' POSITION ON THE KEY ISSUE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE WORKING PEOPLE, THE PARTY AND THE STATE APPARATUS.

The Central Committee's stand clearly expresses the party's approval of the open character of the new trade unions. They cannot be different from the present Polish working community: There is the same and equal place within them for party and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers, older and younger people and for all former members of all former trade unions. It is the party's wish that the political platform of trade unions should reflect the idea of national agreement, which inspires the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

THE TRADE UNION RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE 10TH PARTY PLENUM APPEALS TO THE WORKING PEOPLE TO UNDERSTAND AND SUPPORT THE PARTY'S STAND ON THE REBIRTH OF TRADE UNIONS. It is certain that not everyone will do this today. The party is generally aware of this. However, the party's stand is a result of the century-old experience of the Polish workers movement, of which the class trade union movement has always been a party, and a result of the 38 years of postwar achievements, in which the party and trade unions have participated and enjoyed successes and suffered defeats. It is also a result of the good and bad experience shared by the workers class after August 1980.

THE FACTORY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ARE GOING WITH THIS STAND TO THE PEOPLE WHO ARE CREATING THE CELLS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AS WELL AS TO THOSE WHO VACILLATE AND ARE UNDECIDED AND TO THOSE WHO ARE EMBITTERED AND THOROUGHLY DISAPPOINTED. THESE ORGANIZATIONS ARE DOING THIS IN AN OPEN AND HONEST WAY AND WITH FAITH IN THE MATURITY OF THEIR CLASS.

PAPER BACKS DISMISSALS OF 'USELESS' WORKERS

AU051843 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentary signed "(Z)": "Between Requirements and Incapability"]

[Text] Whenever discussions about the unreasonable employment of cadres take place, people as a rule cite the examples of such employment in state and economic administration and describe the situations and cases which make it obvious that there exist jobs that are doubly staffed or are simply unnecessary.

There is much truth in this, but there are also situations and cases, especially now, in which there is a shortage of manpower. Enterprise managers continue to complain that it is impossible to carry out a reasonable cadre policy because it is not easy to dismiss a useless worker if he has not committed an offense that merits disciplinary punishment. The arbitrary commissions attached to town or precinct authority as a rule order the reinstatement of the people who occupy superfluous posts in enterprises. Not so long ago a construction combine in Bytom was ordered to reinstate all the workers who had been slated for dismissals from superfluous and unnecessary jobs. The labor courts are now dealing with hundreds and hundreds of applications for reinstatement to previous jobs. Some of these cases have been under consideration for over a year.

Having their hands tied in this way, enterprise managements restrict dismissals of workers to such obvious cases that no one can have any doubts about their necessity.

The point is not to bestow on enterprise managements extensive powers of manpower policy and to create a state of threat to every worker, making their positions vis-a-vis employers hopeless in advance. After all, conflicts involving employment are not sensitive.

This year the manpower of central administration has been reduced by about 8 percent and of the administrative staff in ministries by about 35 percent. At the same time, the administrative staffs in enterprises and factories are increasing or stabilizing. This is because it is easier to include the costs of excessive employment in the price of goods than to experience a great deal of trouble when dismissing a worker.

Perhaps this issue will regulate itself in time, but waiting for this means saddling our people with the burden of excessive employment.

"The only way to settle this issue," W. Jaruzelski said at the 10th plenum, "is for workers self-management bodies and enterprise managements to tackle it." The point is that these bodies and managements reject falsely-understood collegiality which invents arguments why superfluous employment should be maintained.

To dismiss a worker is an unpopular decision, but we should bear in mind that such workers have so far not been left without any possibility of employment. There are vacancies for anyone who wants to work, and there are many such vacancies.

PROSECUTOR REPORTS PROCEEDINGS AGAINST RIOTERS

LD052030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] The voivodship prosecutor's office in Krakow has reported on the results of proceedings against participants in the street riots in Krakow and Nowa Huta during the period from the 31 August until 15 October this year.

The investigations, conducted under summary procedure, encompassed in the first phase 65 persons. During the examination of the material evidence, 12 persons were released, whereupon the cases were sent to the penal-administrative courts.

The remaining 53 persons were encompassed by investigative court proceedings, whereupon 26 acts of indictment were sent to the court.

So far, 14 cases have been considered; one person has been sentenced to 3.5 years' deprivation of freedom, and 5 persons to 3 years. Six persons were acquitted by the court, while proceedings were dropped against one other.

The voivodship prosecutor's office in Krakow has announced the initiation of extraordinary review in relation to four sentences of acquittal.

POLITBURO URGES FIRM RESPONSE TO ADVENTURISM

LD161840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has confirmed the timetable for party committees and organizations to carry out the tasks defined from the reports and resolutions of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum. It was stressed that the consistent and unwavering implementation of these tasks in the daily work of the party is indispensable for a speedy overcoming of the crisis, for a more effective implementation of the economic reform, and in particular, for an improvement in the living conditions of working people and the observance of the principles of social justice.

The Politburo made it incumbent on the party committees to present the position of the Central Committee contained in the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum on the key problems of the socioeconomic development of the country for 1983-1985. The Politburo also appealed to the government to consider motions and to make appropriate decisions in the matters raised at the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the current soicopolitical situation in the country. It was stated that the forces of the antisocialist opposition, inspired and supported by the centers of foreign subversion, are trying to provoke strikes and riots, the consequences of which would be difficult to calculate and would hamper the trend toward emerging from the economic crisis, as well as delaying the creation of conditions for stabilization and exposing the internal calm of the country to serious danger.

The Politburo urged all members of the party and party echelons and organizations to undertake all necessary measures aimed at ensuring calm and ensuring against the disruption of work.

The Politburo reiterated that it is in the nation's interest to consolidate the process of the normalization of the community's life as a fundamental condition for the suspension or lifting of martial law.

The Politburo requested that the government firmly respond to all irresponsible, adventurist deeds, which violate social harmony and the security of the state and the citizens.

PAP INTERVIEWS KOMENDER ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD072100 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 7 Nov 82

["Vice-Premier Komender's Interview for PAP" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 7 Nov -- In February last year the newly appointed Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski outlined in his first parliamentary speech the key lines of his government work. In the 10-point programme, the prime minister promised to handle the most urgent social and living issues. Do they still remain a live issue? Are they being implemented despite the difficult socio-political situation? These questions, especially important before the coming winter, were put by PAP to Deputy Prime Minister Zenon Komender. Excerpts:

The market has been and remains our problem number one — the most difficult problem. Luckily, its acuteness is not being felt as much as last year. The necessary evil -- the whole rationing, including food rationing, and price rise of rationed goods -- have helped to markedly calm down the market, to somewhat shorten the lines in food stores. Now the most acute issue is the shortage of many industrial commodities which makes it difficult to run a family household, this particularly concerns clothing and footwear. Above all, it has resulted from a very steep decline in production output which we have experienced throughout that period.

We are fully aware of all the adverse sides of rationing. We are determined to gradually withdraw from rationing, yet, for the time being, as long as the reconstruction of indispensable supplies is not in sight -- and especially during the most difficult winter time -- this is quite an effective method of satisfying at least the minimum needs in a relatively just way.

Zenon Komender went on to say that it is apparent that as long as we do not cure the market, speculation will not disappear.

The most controversial law -- the law on work shirkers -- is identified unjustly with the introduction of compulsory employment or with "the fight against parasites." Meanwhile, it is aimed primarily to survey the dimensions and causes of the work shirking phenomenon, which is very heterogenous and complicated, and to apply possibly most appropriate countermeasures on the basis of this survey.

The health ministry this year received some 80 million dollars for the import of indispensable ingredients and medicines from hard currency countries.

That made it possible to increase by 6 percent the production and supply of medicines this year. The limited sale of medicines concerns some certain drugs which are still produced or imported in too small quantities. The supply of medicines in hospitals has improved. And the next year prospects augur a further improvment in this sphere.

Our housing construction is in regression. The to-date actions appeared inefficient. This is a very complicated problem. Work is continued on the housing programme up to 1990, which last June was examined by the Council of Ministers and recently by the government Committee for Youth. Social debate is under way on the drafts which are currently presented. The solutions should come from the draft of a three-year plan for 1983-1985, which is to ensure real priority to that sector of economy. The draft will be submitted to the Sejm this year.

We no longer fear that our homes will become cold and dark. This is a result of the good work of miners. By November 1, the electric power and heating stations had stockpiled 3 million tons of coal which should last for 130 days -- that is throughout the winter. We have not had such big stocks for a long time.

This year some 13 billion zlotys is allocated for social welfare, that is much more than in the previous years. Out of that sum 9 billion zlotys go for definite benefits designed for the purchase of indispensable goods, for instance clothing, said Vice-Premier Komender.

TASKS FOR PZPR ORGANIZATIONS, COMMITTEES REPORTED

LD081200 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 7 Nov -- At its Saturday session, the Political Bureau specified tasks for the party committees and organizations stemming from the report and resolutions of the 10th plenum of the PUWP CC. Here are the most important tasks.

The attainment of the objectives of the welfare policy, including the nation's diet, supplying the population with industrial goods necessary for everyday life, checking the deterioration in housing conditions, improvement in health care, and ensuring welfare protection to the population facing the most difficult material conditions, requires the party inspiration and initiative in the entire economy and in all links of management.

Of special significance here is the creation of conditions for the rise in the manufacture of the farm produce and foodstuffs by better meeting the needs of agriculture for the necessary means of production. Party organizations should size up the possibility of increasing output in factories producing marketables, pay attention to the level of costs and prices, with special reference to basic commodities, and seek the opportunities of reducing them.

The PUWP should serve as an inspiration for actions to improve the functioning of home trade. Another important task is the struggle against dishonesty, embezzlement, and profiteering.

Many tasks of PUWP organs are connected with problems of the construction of houses for private citizens, and projects for health service, municipal economy and education.

The PUWP basic organizations should pay greater attention to improving working conditions of factory crews. They also ought to effectively support action taken by the administrative authorities against fortunes being made at the expense of working people.

Many tasks facing PUWP organizations are connected with the need to increase production. One of them is the assessment of the economic situation of enterprises and also of the ways of attaining financial results so that they correspond to the public interest.

Effort should be made to promote a better use of the working time, to improve discipline, to reduce absenteeism, to increase the number of shifts, and also to start working on Saturdays-off in tune with the principles laid down in the resolution of the 10th PUWP CC plenary session.

Party organizations should also encourage managements of factories and worker self-management bodies to take steps to more economically use energy and intermediate and raw materials.

The party organizations operating in mines and related institutions should pay special attention to creating good and safe conditions of work under the earth. The preservation of the 1982 level in the hard coal mining and the attaining of a considerable rise in the extraction of lignite are of essential importance for overcoming the crisis and the development of the economy.

Other tasks concern expanding exports and improving effectiveness in the field. There is need to use all opportunities of developing cooperation with the USSR and other CMEA countries. It is necessary to see to increasing the competitiveness of the Polish export offer. As for the maritime economy, the aim is to increase the share of fisheries in solving Poland's food problems, to better use the potential of production and repair shipyards, and to make the work of ports and merchant fleet highly effective.

As regards the economic reform, it is necessary to implement its principles also at the work posts. Basic PUWP organizations should cooperate with the workers' self-management bodies and trade unions to introduce new systems of wages to take into account the principle of remunerating people according to the results of their work.

Party organizations and authorities should create conditions in factories and institutions favourable to setting up links of the workers' self-management bodies and support their development so as to fully prepare them for taking part in co-managing the factory. Political work should be intensified to create conditions for resuming the functioning of self-management bodies in an overwhelming majority of factories and enterprises still this year.

OBODOWSKI VIEWS 3-YEAR PLAN AT 10TH PZPR PLENUM

AU041403 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 82 pp 5, 6

[Speech by Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the planning commission, at the 27 October session of the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw: "Conditions of the 3-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades, the first indications that we are extricating ourselves from our deep economic crisis have appeared. The Politburo report has stressed this fact.

The struggle against the crisis is not simple or easy. Many difficulties and many problems to be solved are still awaiting us, but we must not allow any further general economic recession. We must not and will not regress.

People are keenly feeling the real plunge in their living standards, although its intensity and extent differ in various social groups. Measured by real incomes, however, this plunge has been stopped for a few months now. We have regressed to the level that existed at the beginning of the seventies and that level is being maintained.

At times many enterprises exploit only part of the production capacities. At times we are short of basic materials and component parts, especially those we import. Despite this fact, or perhaps because of it, there are enterprises that continue to obtain new sources and supplies and to substitute available domestic and Soviet raw and other materials for the materials traditionally imported from the second payment area.

As you can see, there are reasons for us to take a more optimistic look at our economy, even though it continues to be in a serious state.

The first positive economic symptoms should help us realize that overcoming the crisis depends, above all, on the Polish people's productive work.

The governments of some Western countries are trying to hinder us in this work. Their activities are brutal pressure, and the U.S. Administration is a master of it.

A glaring example of this is the announcement that the U.S. Government has suspended the most-favored-nation clause in the case of Poland, which means that high customs duties will be applied to our goods and that our exports to the United States will be less profitable.

The question is: Where do we get the money to pay for the U.S. loans granted to us?

Other capitalist countries are also applying restrictions against us and waging subversive activities against the Polish poeple's state. We know only too well what these activities are. They will not make it any easier for our people to overcome their crisis.

Comrades, we are trying to intensify the links between our economy with that of the USSR and other socialist countries. That will help us avoid the difficulties we are now experiencing in our relations with the capitalist countries upon which we were much too dependent in the seventies. Today we have to pay a high price for this dependence. Besides, we could never afford to ask for more loans from them because each debt has to be repaid sooner or later. But what we can afford is to maintain cooperation with all the countries with differing systems that want to cooperate on the principle of equal partnership. In particular, we are seeking to expand our cooperation with nonaligned countries.

A certain time, however, must elapse before we are able to accomplish the necessary changes in our economy to fit in with the new patterns of international cooperation.

Certain disturbing features are also asserting themselves in farming and food economy. Despite good yields, the procurement of grains is not satisfactory.

Because of drought in some regions of the country and because of restricted imports of grains and fodder from the United States and other Western countries, the hog breeding and the milk procurement are decreasing. The market prices of farm produce indicate that the lack of balance between the supply of this produce and the industrial goods and services for rural areas and farming is continuing and intensifying.

Comrades, the government is seeking to consistently implement the tasks laid down by the ninth party congress. One of the crucial tasks is to make planning a social cause, as attested to by the fact that the assumptions of the 1983-85 plan and the initial assumptions of the 1986-90 plan have been submitted for the society's examination.

The 1983-85 plan will be of basic significance for our economy and all our people. The accuracy of its provisions and, above all, the effectiveness of its implementation will determine our future. The assumptions of the plan, as worked out by the Planning Commission and as accepted by the Council of Ministers have been submitted for evaluation by society, which shows that society participates directly in shaping its future.

Consultations concerning the plan revealed considerable differences of views on the ratio between individual and collective consumption.

There were three alternatives: 1) Preference for individual consumption 2) Preference for collective consumption and 3) Equilibrium between individual and collective consumption. Most institutions and organizations declared their preference for equal individual and collective consumption, but an overwhelming majority of individuals declared themselves in favor of individual consumption.

Adopting individual consumption over collective consumption in 1983 means that we will have to make maximum economies in the budget and we will have to exactly define the most important spheres of consumption and give them priority to the extent necessary in order to honor general social interests, including, above all, health protection.

Comrades, the issue of the distribution of the investment fund is evoking much controversy and emotions. I do not want to speak at all about the demands that are merely wishful thinking, but there are many proposals that, considered individually, are correct and should be implemented. I would endorse every one of them. We have to be frank, however, and say that many of the proposals -- even the most correct -- will not be implemented in the next 3 years becasue we simply cannot afford to implement them. The fact that we have to retrench on the investment program is not a whim but ruthless and tough necessity. The issue of the participation of the food economy and housing construction in the investment fund is triggering considerable emotional outbursts. As you know, the ninth congress resolution provided for increased investment outlays in agriculture and concumption industry in the current 5-years period amounting to 30 percent of all investment outlays. Such outlays in housing construction and technical infrastructure, including public transportation, the telephone network and associated investments in housing settlements, would amount to at least 30 percent of the total investment outlays over a period of many years.

Comrades, when discussing the issue of the proportions of investment outlays, I discussed a question of crucial significance from the viewpoint of the system of running the national economy, the question of what the national socioeconomic plan will be.

My answer is: The plan will define the aims we should attain and will describe in detail the instruments with which we should attain our aims. Detailing aims and the ways to attain them, the plan should enumerate the instruments that will be responsible for ensuring that independent and self-governing economic units find themselves in the situation of economic constraint that forces them to function in line with the general social interests defined by the government. This issue has still not been included in the documents submitted to society for consultations.

This means that our most urgent task is to shore up the plan's assumptions with the necessary instruments that will ensure that the plan is implemented. This will, above all, call for working out the necessary modifications of the mechanisms of the economic reform, as announced by the Politburo report. These modifications have to be worked out very soon. The mechanisms of the economic reform that are valid this year are not adequately effective in stimulating increases in production and productivity and in decreasing the capacity of production for materials and energy. Unfortunately, these mechanisms also tolerate the deterioration in the quality of goods by strengthening the position of the manufacturer as the almost unchallenged master of the market, and they deprive the consumer, especially the individual consumer, of the opportunities to oppose such a situation and to insist on their legal rights.

Comrades, the dominant position of the manufacturer in the market is a result of unbalanced supply and demand and of limited production against the background of the excessive increases in the nominal incomes of some sections of the population -- that is, increases that are not backed by production.

The Politburo report discussed the conditions necessary to reconstruct the market and to ensure that there are more goods on sale than there is money in circulation. At present, the stream of money to the population is still larger than the amount and value of goods in the market. In the first 9 months of this year the excess in the incomes over the expenditures of the population amounted to almost Z270 billion. This excess is not distributed evenly. Although we do not know exactly how this excess is distributed, we know that large sections of our society are short of money and that large surpluses of it are finding their way into the pockets of profiteers and black marketeers -- the individuals who use a badly functioning market as a royal road to fortunes.

We are seeking and will seek most resolutely to counter such practices with the help of administrative and taxation methods. However, let us not delude ourselves that our actions are able to liquidate these socially harmful practices. All they are able to do is to curb them.

People are greatly interested in the question of how incomes and prices will move in 1983 and how this will affect the cost of living. When nominal incomes increase and production is low, real incomes slump and inflationary money -- the money that is not matched by the necessary goods and services -- becomes plentiful. This creates objective conditions for price hikes.

The government opposes such tendencies. The aim of its policy is to prevent -- on an overall scale -- further slumps in real wages and to curb price increases.

We cannot exclude certain modest movements of prices, however, because prices must increasingly reflect the social costs of production and the changes in the costs of materials. Still, the government intends to curb increases in prices with various measures, including: 1) Combating the monopolies of manufacturers and intermediaries 2) Reducing the profitability of price hikes by taxation 3) Curbing the freedom of price-fixing of the enterprises that abuse this freedom 4) Promoting and tightening control checks on fixing and applying prices.

Price movements may apply to a greater extent to the goods that can be classified as luxury goods in our specific situation. On the other hand, we will protect our people against price increases in the case of the goods that are most urgently needed by the economically poorest sections of the population, even if such prices have to be subsidized still further.

Comrades, the basic aim of the government's activities in the sphere of the economy is to overcome our crisis. We have every opportunity and all the resources to achieve this, but what we need is the coordinated and effective performance of all echelons of state and economic administration.

This was precisely the essence of the organizational changes in the functioning of the state administrative bodies concerned with running the economy. These changes were announced in the Sejm by PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski.

I wish, however, to state very strongly that these changes -- they amount to a central unit charged with economic coordination -- are not tantamount to a return to the directive-command methods of economic management.

We hope that the plan that will be formulated as a result of social consultations will be regarded and implemented by our people as their own plan, because it seeks only one thing: the good of our state -- that is, the good of all of us.

TENTH PLENUM PRESENTS PZPR POLITBURO REPORT

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[PZPR Central Committee Politburo report delivered by Manfred Gorywoda, PZPR Central Committee secretary, at the 27 October session of the PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the tenth plenum of the Central Committee is dedicated to problems related to the country's socioeconomic development in the next 3 years. The general assumptions of the party program were worked out more than a year ago by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. They have also found an appropriate echo in the government program for overcoming the crisis. The objective of today's plenum is to unfold them and make them more specific. Overcoming the economic crisis is the main trend in party work and that of the state authorities at present. The party's tasks for the current year were outlined by the decisions of the eighth Central Committee plenum. In line with the practice applied in the past year, a report on their implementation was published by the press 2 days ago. It emerges from the report that the majority of party organizations are honestly implementing the decisions of the eighth Central Committee plenum. Their inspirational and organizing activity contributed to improved management in enterprises, and to a gradual normalization of the functioning of the economy.

However, the socioeconomic situation cannot be radically altered overnight, since we are facing economic regression and the collapse of economic equilibrium on an unprecedented scale. We are overcoming the crisis in an unfavourable political and economic situation in the world. The policy of armaments promoted by the United States, as well as attempts at upsetting the balance of forces, brings about a dangerous stepping up of tension in international relations.

The U.S. Government attempts, from the position of strength, to trample on universally recognized norms of international coexistence, to interfere with our country's domestic affairs. It escalates economic sanctions against Poland. They are calculated to break our economy, to worsen the community's living conditions and turn the people against the people's authorities.

Attempts are being made under hypocritical slogans to realize the global objectives of U.S. imperialism at the expense of Poles. Despite these unfavorable external conditions and complex economic conditions, improvement trends are emerging this year with increasing clarity. Particularly outstanding is the high level of production in the raw material and extraction branches, above all of hard coal.

Production is increasingly on the upturn in the processing industry. In August this year, for the first time in 25 months, an increase was noted in total industrial output. In September, this trend became stronger. For a few months now we have had an upward trend in labor productivity in industry. Exports are growing. It has so far been possible, although not without difficulties, to provide adequate quantities of food available on the basis of coupons. However, generally speaking, the situation as far as store shelves are concerned is improving at a pace that is too slow. In a word, these signs show that the economy has reached a turning point; that we have arrested the decline in production and that we are embarking upon a path of overcoming the crisis. This is thanks to the selfless attitude of the working people, thanks to the efforts of the working class. The Soviet Union's comprehensive help constitutes substantial support, as does cooperation with other socialist countries. Irrespective of how many difficulties we have yet to face, the situation in our economy is diametrically different from that of a year ago.

At that time, with growing concern, we were watching the growing paralysis of more and more parts of the economy. We were uncertain that the economy would manage to survive the winter. Hopes of dragging ourselves from the claws of the crisis dwindled more and more.

Today there is no question of whether we shall find it possible to overcome the crisis -- the question is how quickly we can do this. This is the key question in public discussion which has been underway for 2 months, concentrating on the precepts of the socioeconomic plan for the period up to 1985. Asking the community for its opinion already during the first phase of work on the draft plan's alternatives is an important change in what has been the practice up to now and is an important step in socializing the planning process.

Discussions were held in party organizations and cells, in the other political parties, among work forces and in factories, and in socioprofessional and youth organizations. These discussions brought many concrete comments, opinions and proposals on the possibilities for solving our problems as quickly as possible.

A preliminary concept for the plan was the subject of talks by six Central Committee problem commissions, whose opinions were used in preparing for the plenum, just as the opinions sent in by party organizations and cells were used. These opinions will also be used in the final shaping of the plan.

Improving Material Living Conditions Is the Party Policy's Chief Goal

Social problems and the prospects for solving them took the most time during consultations. Dominant here were matters concerning rising prices, the keenly felt shortage of many basic goods, speculation, an inadequate supply of protective equipment for workers, faulty service rendered citizens and the shortcomings in public transportation. The discussions confirmed that an improvement in material conditions will be the main indication for the workers' class that progress in overcoming the crisis is being achieved.

This is the main goal of party policy. But the party cannot make hasty promises. One must reckon with the fact that the possibilities for fulfilling social expectations in the near future will be restricted. The main reason for this is the level of production and that of national income, which are considerably lower than they were at the end of the seventies. Besides, more will have to be produced during the eighties than can be distributed. This is the inevitable consequence of the fact that in the last decade we distributed more goods and we assigned more commodities for investment and consumption than we produced domestically, all because we imported more than we exported. Continuing such a policy would be neither correct nor possible.

The years 1983-85 will, in this situation, be a period where consumption growth will be on a modest scale. Next year the main task will be to arrest its decline and to create conditions to effect an improvement in this field over the coming years.

How should we, therefore, shape social policy? During consultations, a majority of party organizations at various levels came out in favor of faster growth during the present stage of per capita and collective consumption. The authorities must serve as a very important lever for labor productivity to increase. To the extent to which national income goes up, however, outlays earmarked for health protection should also increase. This goes for the amount of money to be spent on education and culture too. This is because there are very many shortcomings and unsatisfied requirements in these fields. Guided by the opinions of party organizations, and workforces, the party decrees the following to be the fundamental social targets:

first: provision of foodstuffs for the nation; creation of conditions for a permanent solution to Poland's food problem;

second: provision of industrial goods for the population, goods which are essential to every-day life;

third: putting a halt to the worsening situation in housing and creation of conditions for a gradual improvement in this field;

fourth: adherence, in the wages and incomes policy, to the socialist principles of remuneration according to the effects of work carried out and ensuring social security for groups of the population which find themselves in the most difficult material situation;

fifth: improvement in the provision of health care, ensuring that demand for medicines is satisfied and that the program of construction of hospitals, out-patient clinics and health centers is consistently implemented.

Solving the Food Problem -- A Strategic Task

Esteemed comrades: A strategic task is to solve the food problem. Guidelines made jointly by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and by the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium lay down the activity to be undertaken in this sphere. The correctness of these guidelines and the guarantee of the integrity of agricultural policy were affirmed by our party's ninth congress.

The production and consumption of foodstuffs, especially meat and meat products, must be based on domestic resources to a considerably greater degree. Because of our country's payments situation, which we know very well, it will not be possible to maintain the previous levels of grain, fodder and food imports. This would in any case reduce the already too low level of imports of raw and other materials for industry, which in turn would cause a further drop in production, including the production of agricultural resources. It would therefore be a road leading nowhere. The only road to a permanent increase in food supplies is via an increase in domestic agricultural production. This demands giving agriculture priority status as far as investment outlay and supplies of production resources are concerned. It particularly demands measures to promote the better management and processing of agricultural produce and reduce the level of losses in this area, which is still large. The problems of developing the food economy will be completely examined during the plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee, which is being prepared.

In order to normalize the market, the most urgent task, alongside food supplies, is to alleviate the drastic shortage of industrial goods, goods which are of fundamental importance for society. This particularly concerns light industry products. In order to raise the production of these goods, the essential raw and other materials must be guaranteed, even at the expense of other products. Existing production capabilities, economic mechanisms and tools must be used. The shortage of many of these goods on the market is not the result of a lack of raw and other materials, but of poor use of working hours, men and machines.

Let us take only one example: Thanks to Soviet deliveries, supplies of cotton and wool are sufficient. There are machines and installations. Meanwhile, as a result of the third shift, and the shorter working hours because of free Saturdays and manpower shortages, the production of cotton yarn decreased by 23 percent and of woolen yarn by 33 percent, compared with 1980. It is obvious that there must be correspondingly fewer finished products on the market.

Thus real opportunities exist for better supplies of basic goods for the population, through an improvement in this domain. This depends above all on the labor force. If all the possibilities for stepping up production are utilized, it will be possible to limit the range of rationing toward the end of next year.

In the course of the next 3 years we will therefore be able to rebuild the market and restore its normal functioning. In order to do this the supply of goods and services must outpace the increase of the population's income. This is the main prerequisite for enabling people to buy goods for the money they earn without a tedious search for them.

A very difficult problem, which gives rise to much discussion and criticism, is prices. In the course of the consultation voices were raised advocating limitation of the price

increases envisaged by the plan assumptions. Often people asked whether a further increase of prices was unavoidable. It is impossible to avoid price changes. Prices must play an active role. Such are the requirements of rational husbandry, of reform of the economy.

Many things will cause prices to rise. World prices are rising; hence, our imports are becoming more expensive. Because of the deteriorating situation in extraction, the costs of obtaining domestic raw materials will go up. This also concerns agricultural raw materials. Every additional growth in the production of these goods demands higher outlays in the long term.

But do prices always have to increase? No. The prices of some goods and services can and should drop. This will be determined by production costs. In many factories today these costs are definitely too high. This is due to an inadequate use of machines and equipment, a high level of consumption of materials, downright squandering, poor organization of production, excessive bureaucracy, inadequate use of working time and low productivity. Many of these faults are of a subjective nature. It is possible to eliminate them. In short, the level of prices depends most of all on the manufacturers themselves.

It is also obvious that any increase in people's incomes not covered by an increase in the supply of goods and services and by an increase in productivity must inevitably push prices up; otherwise the threat arises of constant market instability and a chronic shortage of goods in the shops. For social considerations, restoring stability to the market cannot only be achieved by raising prices, not in our present situation. Production must grow. Raising the profit margin, wages, benefits in enterprises and cooperatives by raising prices bring with it a threat of high inflation. For this inflation is an ominous disease, an enemy of efficient management.

Closely Coordinating Wage Increases With Productivity

In the battle against inflation, it is of fundamental importance to closely coordinate wage increases with productivity, as well as growth in people's incomes with a greater supply of goods and services to the market, and to restore equilibrium to the state budget. Close checks will be made to see whether the principles behind fixing prices are adhered to. It is necessary for the competent administrative bodies to make bolder use of the legal right to take away the power to fix prices from those enterprises which misuse this power. Producers operating from a monopolistic position and taking advantage of this position to dictate prices to the disadvantage of the consumer should be checked by the antimonopoly bill which is now being prepared. Work on correcting the system of profit margins is nearing completion. The point is that profits and wages in commercial and catering enterprises should increase not through the introduction of higher profit margins, but as a result of increased sales and better service.

Reducing costs and fixing prices honestly should be at the focus of the attention of party cells and organizations. The work of factory teams set up on party initiative to analyze costs and prices should become more energetic. Experience shows that wherever these teams are acting energetically and correctly and have the support of the work forces, there are visible effects. It is in the interests of the work forces and of the community as a whole that workers' and cooperative self-management bodies should take problems of costs and prices firmly into their hands.

In a period of market shortages great significance attaches to supplies of deficit goods to work forces and working people. We must do everything so that these goods do not fall into the hands of speculators. The antispeculation act -- the penalties were increased as a result of its updating -- must be applied with total consistency. The organization of the work of retail trade and the system of checking with the participation of the social factor -- workers -- must serve to combat speculation. Society has the right to expect of worker self-managements in trade that it will effectively oppose such negative phenomena as under-the-counter sales, links with bazaar speculators, contempt for the customer; that it will eliminate from its circles dishonest people who discredit traders working honestly in often difficult conditions.

Particularly great demands face cooperative trade. It concentrates three-fourths of the country's entire trade potential. It is monopolist in supplying everyday goods to the population. It possesses wide, long-demanded self-management powers. It does not always, however, use them in accordance with the general social interest, particularly as regards price fixing, work discipline in trade and cadre policy. Self-management is a great opportunity to improve work in the whole cooperative movement, but it is also a great responsibility. Society has the right to demand that self-management is not abused contrary to its interest and needs; that cooperative self-management is not a smokescreen for arbitrariness and parochialism.

The market situation has a significant effect on the moods of society. The efficiency with which the economy functions and the effectiveness of the way in which the authorities act are appraised on the basis of the market situation. Experience also shows that whenever the development of market production is neglected and its quality is reduced, the economy, people's attitudes and their approach to work become deeply disturbed. All these considerations make it plain that in socioeconomic policy, market problems and meeting the needs of people must be given the utmost importance.

Severe Difficulties in Housing Construction

Housing construction is experiencing severe difficulties. The number of apartments that have been built this year is approaching the level of over a dozen years ago. Thus, the lines of people waiting for an apartment are becoming larger. Solving the overgrown housing issue is therefore a task of particular importance for the community.

In its resolution, the ninth Central Committee plenum recognized the government housing construction development program up to 1990 as the correct guidelines for immediate and long-term activities in this sphere. It is especially important to guarantee building land both for family-size apartments and single people's apartments, develop the technical infrastructure, increase the production of materials which are in short supply, reduce building costs and overcome the deficiencies in the building of schools, kindergartens, shops and health clinics which are so keenly felt by residents in many areas.

The state should support all constructive social initiatives aimed at developing housing construction. Great opportunities should be seen in the activity of the newly-emerging small housing cooperatives and associations, whose activity in housing construction is based on their own members' considerable participation. Facilities for the cheap, organized construction of single people's apartments should be introduced as quickly as possible. Proposals concerning this are currently being examined by the voivodship aktivs. People building an apartment should receive comprehensive aid from their workplace.

In developing the various forms of construction, housing construction for many families undertaken by cooperatives should continue to be regarded as the easiest way to obtain an apartment. Communal construction will also be restored at the right time. In order to improve the housing situation, it is also essential to speed up repair and renovation work on old housing. At the next Sejm session, it is envisaged that a draft amendment to the law on property will be examined. The adoption of this amendment will make it possible to combat all cases of deviation from the principle of one apartment for one family.

In economic crisis conditions, the party stresses with particular force the question of rendering social protection to those groups of the population which are in the most difficult material situation. In accordance with the decisions of the ninth congress, a bill on the general pension and annuity system has been prepared and submitted to the Sejm. The act will permit the old portfolio of pensions and annuities to be gradually eliminated. The Sejm's adoption of and implementation of the act on social insurance for private farmers and their families will be of great significance for rural inhabitants. In this way, one of the most pressing social problems will be solved and the material conditions of many millions of people will be improved. In accordance

with an announcement made during the eighth plenum, work on the third stage of reforming family benefits, putting the benefits system in order and raising the level of these benefits should be brought to an end.

Increasing work efficiency is a basic goal of wage policy during economic reform. The state's social function here is to establish a minimum wage level while taking into account changes in the cost of living as well as to establish different wage grades from the highest to the lowest.

However, social activity by workplaces should play a more important role than it has up to now. The resources of enterprises to be used for social purposes will increase in line with a growth in production and with an improvement in economic results. The principles behind managing these resources should primarily take into consideration the material situation of workers and their families. Party organizations, trade unions and workers' self-management should have a good knowledge of the standard of living of workers and their families, and they should see to it that the social activity programs form an integral part of an enterprise's socioeconomic plan.

Disgusting Phenomena of Preying on and Making a Fortune Out of the Crisis

The working class and working people are indignant when they encounter instances of people preying upon the crisis and making fortunes out of it. The particular sensitivity of society toward practices of this kind is fully justified. These practices violate the elementary principles of socialist justice. The party concurs in the view that they cannot be tolerated. That is why the full implementation of the government program to combat phenomena, presented by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Sejm on 9 October this year, is of such great importance.

Ours is a realistic viewpoint: The pursuit of business, of services, trade or production on one's own account, the effort, enterprising spirit and risk that this entails must by the nature of things be accompanied by appropriate income. However, it must not exceed socially recognized norms. That is why the reexamination of agreements concluded with contractors, speedy implementation of precise methods of incomes control and of the new tax system, and the introduction of more stringent penalties for tax crimes are of such great importance.

Associations of craftsmen, organs of self-government of craftsmen, should ensure that crafts develop as they should. It is their duty, concerned as they must be for the reputation of their members, to eliminate instances of swindling, dishonesty and ordinary speculation because they harm them all.

The party's social policy aims to improve the lot of all society. However, the class nature of this policy must be reflected in intensified concern for the conditions of life and work of the working class. It is from this class that the party is born. The main goal of our work is to improve the situation of the working class. In the current difficult conditions, adherence to the class nature of social policy assumes particular significance.

Comrades! The progress made in production and services will determine the possibilities for implementing social goals. There is no other way to improve living conditions. This knowledge should become universal among our community.

The results of discussion in enterprises and social and professional milieus on development goals for the eighties and on this year's trends in the economy permit one to form the thesis that the conditions already exist for overcoming the crisis more quickly than it has been possible up to now.

A realistic appraisal of the assets which our economy has at its disposal also permits such a thesis. We often forget about these assets because of our day-to-day difficulties and misfortunes. The following are some of the most important ones:

considerable, relatively modern and yet not fully used fixed production assets, which have not stopped increasing even during the past 2 difficult years;

a growth in the number of echelons in the national economy and an increase in their qualifications;

a considerable scientific and research base;

chances for making better use of Polish raw material reserves;

permanent ties with the countries of the socialist community and favorable prospects for developing cooperation with them.

Economic policy during the eighties should be aimed above all at the following:

making maximum use of available assets in order to raise production;

rationalizing economic processes;

restoring economic equilibrium;

making changes in the structure of manufacturing and in the way in which the economy is developing in order to meet the community's basic needs better.

The rate at which production develops, and therefore the rate at which we emerge from the crisis, depends to a large extent on the effectiveness of the solutions we apply to solving the economy's supply problems. The shortage of raw and other materials, particularly imported ones, is a barrier against any growth in production today. In order to break this barrier, we need comprehensive activities aimed at reducing the consumption of materials. This demands making appropriate changes in the structure of production and reducing the amount of raw and other materials consumed per person. We need a universal system of saving fuel, energy and production materials. Rules on the quality, durability and dependability of products also need to be made stricter. Many words have already been said about these matters and many programs have been put forward -- now is the time to finally get down to implementing them.

Easing the supply difficulties should be accompanied by better use of the country's raw materials base. The extraction and rational use of our basic raw materials asset, pit coal, is of special importance. Ensuring the right conditions for maintaining this year's level of extraction must be the basis for a minimum program at least. This is essential in order to meet the needs of the population, energy production, industry and exports.

In November 1981, the sixth Central Committee plenum recommended that the Central Committee should tackle the problem of the fuel and raw materials base, the long-term plans for developing mining, a savings program for coal, the elimination of coal waste and problems connected with making better use of coal. A separate problems team will examine these matters at today's session.

Employment in the economic administration of enterprises and cooperatives is universally excessive. The increase of employment in enterprises and industries and their branches -- which can achieve a rapid increase in production -- must be served by an incomes and employment policy, economic mechanisms and implementation of the motivational [motywacyjny] system in enterprises. These instruments, as well as the essential welfare solutions, should encourage a return to full employment on the second or even third shifts, particularly where without an increase in the number of shifts it would not be possible for a long time to achieve production which would satisfy market needs.

A sudden shortening of working time, carried out in 1981, limited production -- including the production of goods most needed by the community. The community is acutely aware of

this today. Women, for instance, ask why there are no pantyhose, stockings or socks. After all, raw materials and production capabilities are available. The problem is in the fact that some of these capabilities remain unused, for instance, in the biggest factory producing these goods -- Stella of Zyrardow and FENIKS of Lodz -- one-quarter of production capability is unused. This is the result of decreased employment and the shortening of working time. For similar reasons the STOMIL works in Lodz and Grudziadz do not use nearly 30 percent of the production capability for the rubber footwear demanded by farmers, construction workers and employees of municipal economy and which is demanded by the market.

Out of community interests, therefore, a proposal was born to undertake work on Saturday on a broader scale. The results of consultations show that when solving this problem it will be necessary to apply the following principles: To fully utilize the present working time, work on work-free Saturdays should only be undertaken by enterprises which have a sufficient stock of raw and other materials and whose products are urgently needed by the community; the decisions about working on Saturdays should be taken by free will, independently, by the leaderships and self-managements at enterprises; and at work enterprises one should create appropriately attractive conditions of reward for work on free Saturdays. Some enterprises are already starting work on free Saturdays. For instance, the footwear factory in Chelm in just one-quarter year produced on Saturdays 100,000 pairs of footwear. The workforce of RADOSKOR has pledged to produce, by the end of the year, 200,000 pairs of shoes on free Saturdays. There are more and more similar examples but still too few in relation to needs and capabilities. It is necessary to achieve universal awareness of what can be gained by the community by taking advantage of this chance and what can be lost if the chance is not taken. It is the duty of party organizations and echelons to promote the understanding of this relationship, and to care continually so that decisions about work on Saturdays, are economically justified, have the welfare and organizational support and, most of all, have the approval of the workforces.

Broadening our economy's participation in the international division of labor should serve to overcome supply difficulties, raise effectiveness and better adapt production structure to needs. Increased exports are an essential condition for this. A considerable fall in exports over the past few years has exacerbated difficulties in foreign trade and the balance of payments, and consequently, the acuteness of the crisis.

Permanent and Stable Ties With the USSR and the CEMA Countries

Great possibilities for solving Polish economic problems, which have not so far been fully used, lie in the expansion of economic cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries. In the recent period, which has been so difficult for our economy, the values of lasting and stable links with those countries have become even more prominent. The cooperation and help of the Soviet Union plays a special role. This year alone, Soviet deliveries to Poland will exceed our exports to the Soviet market by over Z70 billion. The leadership of the Soviet Union has already agreed to maintain a similar situation in 1983. Tightening cooperation within the CEMA framework, enriching it with new forms, should constitute one of the fundamental guidelines for economic policy and should find expression both in the national plan and the plans of enterprises.

Guaranteeing an attractive and competitive export offer by our producers is an essential prerequisite for increasing this cooperation with other countries. A more active utilization of opportunities for cooperation with developing countries is particularly necessary. Further development of economic relations with developed capitalist countries is dependent on abandoning the restrictions and discriminations imposed against Poland, on long-term settlement of payment problems which would be convenient for both sides.

We know that continuous improvement of the balance of exchange with those countries and a reconstruction of the Polish payment capability by means of this are necessary. We are doing this. Our economy has already made a great effort, moving from a negative balance of exchange with capitalist countries for 10 years to a positive balance this

year. Settlement of debts must not, however, be made at the cost of depriving Poland of its production capabilities. This would strike at production and, at exports, which are essential in order to meet payment obligations. This would also strike at supplies to the market. A solution which would entail further deterioration of the people's living conditions is therefore unacceptable. Recognition of these realities represents a basis for agreement with the creditors.

Expanding trade and economic cooperation between Poland and foreign countries is inseparably connected with developing the maritime economy. The resolution of the ninth congress obligated the Central Committee to examine the problems of the maritime economy in their entirety. With this in mind, the Politburo has proposed that these problems be discussed in detail with one of the problem teams during this plenary session. At the same time, the Politburo recognized that it would be purposeful to set up a Central Committee maritime economy commission.

Comrades! A drastic reduction in investment outlays and in the effect of these outlays on the national income has occurred during recent years. Together with the excessive development of the investment front and the large number of frozen building projects, this fact is responsible for the difficult investment situation.

What are the basic assumptions of investments policy that should be adopted under such conditions?

First, we cannot lower the level of investment outlays in the national economy any more lest our production assets fall into disrepair;

second, it is essential to guarantee investment outlays in order to modernize manufacturing and to eliminate bottlenecks in the economy; this applies especially to transportation;

third, in accordance with the resolution of the ninth congress, priority should be given to investment outlays for developing the food industry and housing construction. The development needs of the fuel and energy industry must also be taken into account.

The Way in Which Construction functions Needs To Be Improved.

We believe that in this sector of the national economy the following unfavorable phenomena have appeared many times: a deterioration in work organization, improper use of equipment and machinery, waste of raw and other materials, a low standard of workmanship. The elimination of these phenomena and the improvement of the situation in construction demands a lot of work in preparing and implementing healthy, new principles behind the functioning of enterprises and the entire building industry, principles which are in accordance with the reform.

The inefficiency of transportation, which is getting worse as production increases, is becoming more and more keenly felt by the economy. This is to a large extent the result of neglecting its development.

We have to remedy this neglect. This aim should be reflected in the plan for the years 1983-85. Nevertheless, there are many subjective reasons behind the existing state of affairs. The main reason is the large number of damaged and technically inefficient wagons, over 50,000 of them. The time needed to unload and reload goods has lengthened considerably; most users have stopped loading and unloading wagons on nonworking days and wagons are not being used to the capacity they were before.

Clear steps have been taken by the government to improve the functioning of transportation, strengthening its overhaul facilities and giving it greater supplies of materials. The duty to render aid to transportation, and railroadmen in particular, rests to a large extent on its users. It is in their own interest to improve the rhythm of loading and unloading, to eliminate damage to wagons and to make sure that they are technically sound. Achieving an improvement in all three spheres is an urgent matter especially in view of the coming winter. We also recommend that all party organizations and cells devote their attention to it.

The effective solution of economic problems and the intensification of production processes demand a speedup of technological processes. The activity of the scientific and technical base should be directed above all at breaking the barrier which hinders the economy's development, at reducing the consumption of materials and the amount of effort going into production and at increasing the quality and dependability of products.

A greater contribution by science and technology to the solution of key problems in our country's development is necessary. These problems are feeding the nation, building housing and protecting people's health and the environment. The development needs of new spheres of production must be taken into account, spheres of production which will have an effect on the modernity of the economy, on the effectiveness of its development and on the competitiveness of Polish products on world markets.

Reform Is a Social Process Which Must Be Carried Out

An important role is to be played by rationalization and inventiveness. Their importance must be reestablished; they must be given new impulse to spur them on and they must be supported with moral and material incentives. At the same time, the achievements of inventors must be used better. One must seek new possibilities of strengthening the ties with the science and technology of the countries of the socialist community, and especially with the science and technology of the Soviet Union. It will also be necessary to obtain technological ideas from the capitalist countries. The point is to do all this in a rational manner and not repeat the mistakes of the seventies. At the same time, it is necessary to aggressively develop the export of Polish technological ideas.

The correct use of the rich achievements of the 20th congress of Polish technologists should elevate the importance of Polish scientific and technological ideas in solving Polish socioeconomic problems.

Comrades! The implementation of the goals of our economic policy should be served by a system of steering the economy and its economic mechanisms and a system of applying organizational and legal regulations. The economic reform which has been implemented for 10 months now has fundamentally changed them. Understandable social hopes for overcoming the crisis and improvement of living conditions are pinned on the economic reform. These expectations are accompanied also by several misunderstandings. Some of the community have come to believe in, under the influence of last year's slogans, the myth of the miraculous power of the reform. There are many people who believed that the announcement of it alone would solve by itself every day any problems of our economy, improve the standard of living and eliminate all afflictions. The collision of this myth with hard reality, that is the price rise and still acute shortages of many goods, often causes aversion to the reform itself. The decline in the standard of living is erroneously ascribed to it, becaue people forget that this decline is the result of a serious economic crisis, a decline in production.

Disappointment arising from this might constitute a serious threat to the further fate of the reform. In order to prevent this from happening, it is necessary to rectify erroneous judgement and to explain patiently the essence of the reform. We charge party members and party organizatons with this task. It is also the duty of the state and economic administration, journalists and publicists, everyone who has the success of the economic reform at heart.

Today is too soon to make general assessments. New solutions have been working for a short time. Some of them, in accordance with the program, still await implementation. We must constantly bear in mind that the mechanisms of the reform are being set in motion at a time of particularly sharp disproportions and general maladjustment of the economy. Even if we were implementing the reform in more beneficial -- that is, not crisis conditions -- it would still need time to achieve the desired results. A change in regulations is merely an essential prerequisite for the initiation of new ways of

managing. But the reform is not only and not even mainly a change in regulations. It is first and foremost the need to change attitudes and habits, a revaluation of awareness. It is thus a great social process which must take place and which cannot be decreed. This process has begun. Many new phenomena in the activities of enterprises testify to this. Many enterprises are making active use of the independence gained. There is a visible increase in initiatives in the settlement of production problems -- that is without looking for traditional help from above, for directives.

Cost accountancy, the comparison of results with assumptions, is increasingly becoming the basis for action. In addition to these positive factors, negative phenomena are also emerging. These include the attainment of high profits by unwarranted price hikes and by thus concealing poor management and excessive production costs.

Some enterprises, though they have the capability to increase output, do not avail themselves of it. This means that the binding solutions do not make it incumbent on enterprises to introduce a sufficiently strong economic regime. Its greater rigors should be served by the indispensable improvement in economic instruments. Its inevitability is testified to clearly by the results of inspections carried out by the Price Inspectorate.

Thus, for instance, the cellulose and paper factory in Swiecie, to a great extent by unwarranted price hikes, has attained during the first half of the year alone a profit amounting to Zl.2 billion, that is nearly 2.5 more than the enterprises planned for a whole year. The POLFA works in Lodz as a result of several price increases has achieved in the third quarter a profitability of 160 percent. When accused by the Price Inspectorate of hiking prices, the enterprise answered -- here I quote -- this was a natural course of strategic action by a self-financing enterprise. This is a peculiar interpretation of independence and the principles of reform. It is unacceptable.

Numerous views, remarks and observations conveyed by factory and voivodship party echelons and also by social organizations enable us to form the conclusion that the changes of individual solutions of the reform should serve primarily:

greater influence on the development of production and lowering of production costs; more effective encouragement of enhanced productivity and rationalizaton of employment; counteracting inflationary trends and in particular price hikes to attain unwarranted benefit; overcoming monopolist trends; increasing export and improving its efficiency.

These demands have to a considerable extent been taken into account in the proposals currently being prepared for modifying the reform solutions which are already in force. It is necessary to work on these solutions and supplement them so that they can take effect as of the beginning of the new year. They should be brought to the awareness of enterprises well in advance. When improving the mechanisms of reform, which will also be necessary in the future, one must observe the principle that changes should only be made where they are really necessary. The point is to guarantee the most stable conditions possible for the activity of enterprises. For this determines whether or not the required expansion can be accorded to enterprise plans. Will enterprises function only on a day-to-day basis, or will they think of the future as well?

Already at the eighth plenum it was established that the reform had passed through the factory gates. Unfortunately, in many of them it stopped in the manager's offices. It did not enter the shopfloor. It failed to reach the work benches though -- and this must be firmly stressed -- its success depended above all on the extent of its success in the factory. For this to happen the enterprises must formulate factory pay systems which every employee would understand, such systems which will effectively stimulate a rise in productivity. It is exactly in enterprises and nowhere else that the universally supported principle of pay according to work must materialize.

Far-reaching possibilities have been created for this. A considerable number of enterprises are using them properly, but in still too many, work on factory pay systems is lagging considerably behind. In some enterprises, wages have been raised mechanically

according to the principle: equal pay for everyone. This is not in accordance with the socialist principle of pay according to one's work. Often too, wage increases are introduced without putting the norms in order and without taking the specific tasks and conditions of the enterprise into consideration. Such an approach cancels out the motivational sense of the reform. It hinders an understanding of the basic truth that any wage increase must be worked out by the enterprise and that the level of workers' wages depends on the results of their work, not on the good or bad will of the state.

The central plan is the basic tool for organizing social work and steering the country's socioeconomic development. It is necessary to guarantee the plan's high effectiveness in accordance with the instructions of the ninth congress.

While the work on the plans for enterprises is going on, the aim should be for these plans to take into consideration the assumptions of the central plan as much as possible. Party organizations should encourage workers' self-management bodies and enterprise managements to make sure that their socioeconomic plans are as ambitious as possible, yet at the same time based on feasible conditions. These plans should encourage the use of factory reserves to promote production and efficiency because a growth in production and an improvement in economic results will be the only way to establish higher wages and greater factory social benefits.

It depends on people how and to what extent the regulations and mechanisms of reform are used. The reform can only succeed with dedicated cadres, well prepared to act under the new conditions. The demands made on them must be increased, but their position must be defended and their authority strengthened. We must show more concern for the status of foremen and shift leaders in factories. It is necessary to define their status, define their powers and duties and examine their career prospects and social prospects, their proper functions and principles of remuneration. This is essential so that they may effectively carry out their management and training functions.

An important role devolves on party organizations and cells. They should see to it that the reform mechanisms are used in accordance with social intersts; they should counteract the exploitation of loopholes to achieve underserved benefits, encourage and bring under party control work on effective and just factory motivational systems and exert their influence so that the development needs of the enterprise are not neglected while profits are being distributed.

The work of factory commissions on reform matters still demands political support. In order to increase the knowledge of work forces concerning problems linked with reform, it is still necessary to hold open meetings, organize party training and develop attractive ways for workers to be educated in economics. The tasks of the party contained in the resolution of the eighth Central Committee plenum concerning the implementation of economic reform remain fully valid.

Comrades. The possibilities of overcoming the crisis and the effective implementation of tasks set for 1983-85 will be decided on by society's attitude, by winning its approval of the proposed measures, by including working people in the active achievement of socioeconomic goals.

We must strenuously campaign for this acceptance and for readiness to take part in overcoming difficulties. This is not an easy task. The economic and political crisis has placed a heavy burden on society, on its attitude to the authorities, to the party. People are tired of the difficult situation and this is conducive to attitudes of apathy and passiveness. It weakens confidence in our own potential, the belief that we can overcome the crisis. We speak openly of these phenomena. They constitute a serious obstacle to efficient actions. The most efficient economic mechanisms may fail if there is a shortage of initiative, if the attitude is not one of involvement, if there is no will to act, to make a personal contribution to overcoming difficulties.

Reluctance, the atmosphere of lack of trust, the lack of belief that it is possible to improve the situation must be countered and eliminated by concrete arguments, by one's own party activities, by setting one's own example. It is necessary to make wider use of social forms of activeness, self-government bodies, social and professional organizations and youth unions. We attach special importance to the activities of workers' self-government bodies. They have already begun to work in over 800 enterprises. The national conference of representatives of workers' self-government bodies, held at the initiative of a Sejm commission in September, showed clearly how much they have to do.

It is the party's intention that the process by which the activities of self-government bodies get underway should, on the whole, be completed this year and that they should commence their work in a climate of sympathy to be created in equal measure by party organizations and managements of enterprises.

We count on this: that workers' self-government bodies -- carrying out activities that conform to their duties as set out in their statutes, playing the role of a partner who shares responsibility for the situation in the enterprise -- will have a great role to play in increasing work force activities and will facilitate a process whereby management of their enterprises will be improved.

Local self-management bodies should become more significant in socioeconomic activity. The bill on people's councils which has been submitted to the Sejm foresees a considerably greater part played by local self-management bodies in running socioeconomic affairs in voivodships, cities and rural parishes. We are convinced that local self-management bodies will form a broad platform of social activity and a place for initiatives and actions aimed at solving local problems.

A considerable role in encouraging social activity to solve socioeconomic problems should be played by social and professional organizations, among them: the chief technical organization, the Polish economic society, the learned society for organization and amangement, and the association of bookkeepers, which gather a substantial of potential of creative minds and creative work by hundreds of thousands of engineers, technicians and economists. Party members in these organizations should encourage these organizations to undertake energetic work for the sake of solving the problems of a factory, a region or the country.

The crisis has hit hard at the aspirations and hopes of the young generation and has made it difficult for them to start careers and families. We hear the greatest bitterness and criticism from young people. The Central Committee dealt with the situation of young people at its previous session, recognizing that it is particularly important to rebuild young people's belief in the purpose of their own efforts and in the need for activity. All party bodies should strongly support the implementation of the government program on improving young people's start in social and professional life. There is no shortage of tasks to suit the ambitions and capabilities of the young generations. The housing construction program could become the concern of young people. In the implementation of this program, young people should see a chance to improve their own material situation and at the same time prospects for solving one of today's most burning problems. Expanding young people's participation in the affairs of the country also places responsible tasks before the youth organizations.

At the beginning of this month, the Sejm passed the trade unions act, which paves the way for the restoration of an independent and self-governing trade union movement. We express the conviction that the trade union movement will serve as an important link in socialist democracy, that it will ensure that the real interests of the working people are represented and that it will serve as a factor encouraging stepped-up activities to overcome the crisis.

We Are Shaping Confidence in the Party and in its Program With Our Daily Activity

Esteemed comrades, it is in everyday actions that we discern confidence in the party and its program. Today it is not declarations that constitute a measure of our credibility; it is actions and attainments. By this we reaffirm the party's leading role, its ability to lead the country and its economy out of the crisis. The party should keep in close touch with everyday concerns and troubles of the working people; it should react to injustice and initiate help for those who need it. This should always be the case, particularly now, in these difficult times.

The party, its organizations and its members should take the leading role in the struggle to observe the principles of social justice. The party's offensive to combat manifestations of evil and injustice, to tackle and resolve vital everyday problems, will be decisive in gaining public confidence in its actions and its program.

Our country has all the means to ensure dignified conditions of work and life for our society. In order to make use of these means, we need strenuous and coordinated work by the entire nation; we need an atmosphere of social peace, accord and cooperation.

Fanning of tension, instigation of emotions, provocation of volatile situations -- these means belong to the arsenal of discord. More words of hatred and more fanning of social conflict will not yield greater national income, nor will they improve the lot of families in Poland. The saying that only through accord can one be constructive is born of Polish experiences, so often dramatic experiences. This saying assumes particular importance today. Only through accord and understanding will we be able to overcome the difficulties and lead the country out of the crisis. The party's fundamental task is to create social and political conditions facilitating this.

MINISTER ON PRICES SYSTEM, PUBLIC OPINION

PM051033 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 15-17 Oct 82 p 3

[Interview with Minister Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski, chairman of the State Price Committee (literally: chief of the price affairs office) by DZIENNIK ZACHODNI correspondent Lukasz Wyrzykowski -- date, place not given]

[Text] In just over a year he has become one of the most popular, and at the same time most controversial, figures in our sociopolitical life. He is the author of the greatest revolution in prices in the postwar period. For years a professor at the Poznan Academy of Economics, a specialist in research into market processes, he now occupies the ministerial chair that is most sensitive to the public climate of opinion. He is Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski, chief of the office of price affairs.

[Question] Minister, together with a majority of our compatriots I nurture ambivalent feelings toward you -- that is, I understand and accept the necessity behind your proffered reasons, I respect your direct and highly individual style, but when life itself causes my money to flow like water, I am seized first with panic and then with angry exasperation.

[Answer] Since prices used to be a great secret of the authorities -- although they had never been a secret to society, as there is no possibility of any hidden increases when prices constitute a document that is displayed daily in hundreds and thousands of shops -- as prices were officially mentioned only sporadically, as if shamefacedly, I began the task of educating people to become familiar with prices, getting them used to the fluctuations that occur throughout the world and in which the prices' upward climb is an accepted regularity.

[Question] When you assumed your present post you were brimming with optimism and energy. You then promised prompt regularization of the market, improved product quality (at higher prices, of course) -- your proverbial "tasty, crusty breadrolls." Listening to your more recent pronouncements one notes a change. It is no longer a bright future that lies ahead but the necessity to tighten our belts and adjust our life to the harsh laws of the economy.

[Answer] You have done a good job in pinpointing a certain process -- not so much a cogitative as an empirical one -- that resulted from this past year's events. Society erects barriers -- in its own interest, as it believes -- against economic measures. This is not necessarily characteristic of the Polish people. It is a common phenomenon throughout the world. People always resist economic decisions that strike at their achieved standard of living. You cannot possibly imagine the enormous social pressure (letters sent to many different institutions and forwarded to me) that effectively puts a brake on my undertakings. This is why I devote so much time to economic education, to explaining the hard rules of the game. If you find me less optimistic but more realistic and quiet, this comes from the necessity to honor the feelings of society.

[Question] Over the past 10 years our society was convinced of its own grandeur. The world's 10th power -- this slogan easily took root in people's consciousness, the more so as certain phenomena, whose costs we know now, easily reinforced such a belief.

[Answer] Those dreams are being shattered now. We must accept with full awareness that we have never been the world's 10th power, although it is a fact that we live on the edge of the world's wealthiest area. When I visit production enterprises I often say: Look at Africa, at South America -- we are five or ten times as rich as they are. I must say, it does not usually impress them much.

[Question] Minister, we have always been taught to look ahead, not back, to strive to catch up with the best.

[Answer] Yes, but here the enormous gaps in our knowledge of economic history become apparent. We are not that much poorer because we have found ourselves at the edge but because the course of our development was what it was. The other countries had the use of raw materials from half the world, and while all those resources were being shipped to England, they were working 14 hours a day and getting trained in that furious discipline of theirs. We, the inheritors of an agrarian society -- with the farming countryside parceled out and never experiencing an overabundance of work -- the society that moved into industry bringing with it its tradition of low productivity, we are drawing comparisons between ourselves and the Western world! And, incidentally, among the indicators of the standard of living accepted by the United Nations, free time occupies a prominent place. We have given ourselves work-free Saturdays and extended maternity leave. Having thus attained a higher standard of living, we must, however, now relinquish our claim to the quantity of goods we have previously purchased. Here are the statistics.

The volume of consumer goods has fallen by 23-30 percent. Some people rebel saying: When food prices go up, prices of consumer goods should go down, or at least consumer goods should be plentiful. I agree -- this is how it should be. Consumer goods play an important part in the motivation system. We have such a stipulation in the draft 3-year plan, providing we relinquish some of the privileges we gave ourselves too hastily in the August wave of enthusiasm.

[Question] Agreed, Minister. Maybe the decision to introduce work-free Saturdays was too rash, but we must realize the pressure that was at that time put on the authorities. Money was produced out of the negotiators ' briefcases too recklessly, in the hope that banknotes -- that were worth less and less from day to day -- would put out the fire. But how are we to interpret the decision to introduce early retirement, where suddenly almost 600,000 people, mostly excellent workers, were lost to enterprises, as against the expected 120,000 to 150,000? And there are no people to replace those 600,000.

[Answer] I cannot answer that. Nobody had thought that the Polish people would so easily give up work at the time when other countries are moving retirement age up in the interest of society.

[Question] Such a widespread phenomenon can be counted among other manifestations of social pathology. And it is worth examining its origin. In my opinion the basic cause is our lack of a motivational system. For years on end people in Poland were not paid according to the -- for better or worse -- quality of their work.

The operative formula "you will be paid the same for standing up or for lying down." And the most recent decisions concerning compensation allowances have, in my opinion, messed the whole matter up beyond repair. People receive extra pay for low wages, for the number of dependent children, for poor living conditions -- for everything but the essential thing -- decent work.

[Answer] I dream of a situation in which we would, copying the Hungarians rather than the Western countries, bring in from Hungary some 30 to 50 directors -- genuine managers who would be familiar only with our economic reform laws, and let them go into action with the goal of galvanizing our production. This would mean that they would not keep referring to the various books of the labor code or other regulations. People would be getting back home after work tired out, but they would know what they were drawing lots more money for. Our Hungarian directors -- when confronted by various telephone calls and other forms of pressure of the type "This man must not be fired, he is the father of four," or "that one is related to someone or other," or "The young lady who wastes her time around the office doing nothing is a distant relative of someone important" -- would invariably reply: I do not understand, I am Hungarian, all I know is the regulations contained in these nine laws on economic reform and this is what I go by!

[Question] But, Professor, would we then have in Poland the kind of socialism that used to promise that everyone would be guaranteed work, state protection and all those privileges that ....

[Answer] If I remember correctly, the most frequently used word at the time of the unification congress [kongress zjednoczeniowy] besides socialism, was "work." These two constituted a unity, and later they both became devalued because the term "social welfare" came to be added before them. Social concerns came first, wages next -- with a proviso stipulating that they be reasonably decent -- and, if there was enough time left, we could then think about work. There is no country and no system that can withstand this!

[Question] You did mention the reform, Minister. Well, the opinion prevails in some circles that the reform has not been sufficiently consistent.

[Answer] We must realize that in Hungary, they only came to understand what the reform was about after 5 years, and after the first 3 they gave it up. And in Yugoslavia the process of absorbing their reform into social awareness lasted 10 years. We are still learning. To give an example, our construction industry has never practiced cost estimation. We are only now getting cost estimators trained. And this is only a small example of how much we still have to do to bring the reform into life.

[Question] You, Professor, are a member of the government that, in the opinion of foreign observers, is the wisest in our postwar history, but one that enjoys the least credibility. How are the 36 million inhabitants of this country to be made to trust it?

[Answer] I will answer this indirectly, since any appeals or protestations would probably be of very little use. People believe what they want to believe. Since 1972 the government has been conducting systematic public opinion surveys as to the community's social awareness. At the beginning of each year the respondents are asked the following question: How would you assess the past year, using a valuation scale ranging from "every good" to "bad"? The highest mark was given to the year -- hence, indirectly, the economy and the government -- 1974 -- 86 percent of those questioned said it was a good year. For 1980 this positive indicator reached only 8 percent. To make matters more intriguing, that was also the year of the highest consumption figures for the entire postwar period! What a paradox for the government. It gives the most and earns the least approval. In my opinion, two basic factors contributed to that: First, the market situation and, second, prices. What good is it if the largest volume of merchandise in history is pushed through the stores with lightning speed if the people fail to recognize it?

Goods that can be seen in the stores are, in my opinion, more important to the citizen than goods they have at home. The citizen should have the assurance that, even if they are expensive, he will be able to afford them if he works hard enough.

[Question] I understand that this last sentence contains the credo of the minister responsible for prices, Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski.

[Answer] I will leave this question unanswered.

[Question] PRZEKROJ [CROSS SECTION, a popular weekly] asked you why you have stayed in your post. I ask: Why did you decide to take it?

[Answer] I have traveled a bit in the world when I found that Poland alone -- a none-too-poor country -- could only display empty shelves in its 300,000 stores, and I knew that one of the reasons for this desperate situation was that no use was being made of the instrument of prices, then -- when the telephone call from the Council of Ministers came for me in the middle of a departmental conference that I was chairing -- I agreed to assume the post.

[Question] Was there not an element of some dream of grandeur, of passing into history? At times, when I watch you put forward your arguments, I ask myself: Is he so convinced of his own reasons, or so conceited?

[Answer] Well when I think back, I always remember myself sitting somewhere on the back benches, shrinking away in a corner at meetings. I was rather noted for my modesty, which was highly valued by my mentor, Professor Zakrzewski. On the other hand, I do count on my good fortune, as everything I have so far planned to achieve in my life has worked out well. As a native of Poznan I remain a persistent dreamer.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL SITUATION ASSESSED

LD052148 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (PAP) -- The situation in agriculture and tasks connected with it were the subjects of a conference of deputy voivodship governors held on 4 November at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy.

Agri-meteorological conditions have proved to be unfavorable for many crops this year. The grain crops harvest, which exceeds last year's by approximately 1.5 million tons, does not allay the deficit which has arisen in the fodder balance as a result of a reduction in the harvest of fodder crops. It has been assessed that farms have gathered in something like 10 million tons less hay and 24 percent less corn than last year. The long period of drought made the sowing of winter crops difficult. The planned targets for the sowing of rape, winter and stubble crops were not fulfilled.

Procurement of the harvest still remains a primary task. Some 8.2 million tons of consumer [potrebitelskiye] and fodder grain will be needed during this economic year to ensure the country's required minimum. This year the volume of grain procurement is determined at 5 million tons, excluding sown crops. The importation of about 3.2 million tons of grain is planned. By the end of October this year farms had sold 2,470,000 tons of grain to the state.

The fodder situation varies in different parts of the country, but it is the worst in those voivodships which were hit by a long drought and where there had been no rain from July to October. In the current economic year, supplies of fodder from state procurements are expected to amount to 4.4 million tons. This, however, is dependent on the condition that the import plans are fulfilled, in particular, the import of 1.2 million tons of albumen from abroad.

Early results of the October schedule indicate that the pig population continues to decrease and is now 2.2 percent lower than the figure for October of last year. The reduction in the number of sows, which is more than 13 percent, gives rise for special concern. In October the population of cattle was 1.1 percent lower than the figure for the same period last year.

During the conference Roman Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, turned to certain problems which had been brought up during the debates. The package of laws on improving land usage and the equalizing of rights in all sectors of agriculture, R. Malinowski said, points to the stability of the agricultural policy set out in the joint directives of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the main committee of the United Peasant Party on the main problems of agriculture. The emergency measures which were taken during the period of crisis and Western restrictions in order to ease tension in the domestic market do not represent a departure from the policy being conducted in agriculture, although they may give rise to a feeling of instability.

In summing up the conference, Jerzy Wojtecki stressed that the situation in plant-growing and stockbreeding now looks worse than usual for this time of year. Certain tasks have been linked to this. At the present time, attention must be concentrated on reviving procurements of grain and potatoes, as well as preventing a reduction in the number of livestock and ensuring conditions for extending the area for valuable crops in the spring-time.

GRABSKI-LED ORGANIZATION ISSUES DRAFT DECLARATION

LD072130 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov (PAP) -- Participants in a press conference held here on Saturday discussed drafts of programme documents of the association of the RZECZYWISTOSC clubs of the socio-political knowledge.

Chairman of the association's main board Tadeusz Grabski and members of the Presidium of its main board editors Ryszard Gontarz, Ignacy Krasicki and Professor Wieslaw Myslek answered questions. They presented the main assumptions of the association's activity contained in a draft declaration. It will be discussed and approved by a congress of the society scheduled for December 1982.

Replying to questions concerning a letter that he sent to his home party organization, Tadeusz Grabski said that the contents of the letter is not connected with the association's and work [as received] and therefore, there is no need to examine it at the conference.

DEPUTY MINISTER SIGNS BANKING DOCUMENTS IN VIENNA

LD052232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Polish Deputy Finance Minister Witold Bien, and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Antoni Karas have been to Vienna. Witold Bien and the management of the bank Handlowy signed documents concerning agreements with Western commercial banks in respect to non-guaranteed repayments which fall due this year.

Both deputy ministers held talks with representatives of the Austrian Government and economic financial circles of that country. Commenting on the agreements with the commercial banks, deputy ministers Bien and Karas, before flying home, said that they are an expression of Poland's striving to regulate its obligations and to maintain normalization and economic contacts with Western states.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MOSCOW PARTY CHIEF KONOTOP

AU051812 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, first secretary of the Moscow Oblast Party Committee, chairman of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association and leader of the association's delegation that was invited by the General Council of the Romanina Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR [ARLUS] to participate in festivities organized in our country in honor of the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary. Comrade Cornel Onescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, chairman of the General Union of Romania Trade Unions and chairman of the ARLUS General Council, attended the meeting. Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

The guest warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the reception, the importance attached to the activity of the Soviet-Romanian friendship association, the hospitality extended to the Soviet delegation and the opportunity to become familiar with certain achievements attained by the Romanian people under RCP leadership in building the socialist society.

During the meeting the sides pointed out with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the USSR, relations that are continuously expanding and deepening in the spirit of understandings reached during Romanian-Soviet summit meetings. They stressed the contribution made by the friendship associations of the two countries to developing Romanian-Soviet relations, in the spirit of policies promoted by the RCP and the CPSU. The sides also highlighted the role incumbent upon these organizations in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples and between our countries, for their better understanding and friendship and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, peace, security and understanding between nations.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

CELEBRATIONS MARK 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF GOSR

Bucharest Festive Meeting

AU051954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/11/1982 -- A festive meeting took place in the Romanian capital city on November 5 in the afternoon marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Sitting in the Presidium were Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; Cornel Onescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, chairman of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Relations with the Soviet Union; V.I. Konotop, member of the CC of the CPSU, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, first secretary of the Moscow Regional Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Central Management Board of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, who is visiting Romania at head of a delegation.

Ion Teoreanu, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of education and instruction, and V.I. Drozdenko, ambassdor of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event.

The Romanian people celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution together with the peoples of the Soviet Union, with the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces everywhere, Ion Teoreanu said opening his address.

Referring to the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the USSR the speaker said: We note with satisfaction the present scope of the multilateral relations between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR, the economic scientific and technical cooperation -- both bilaterally and within the CEMA -- the cultural relations, the interchange of experience in all fields of the building of the new system on the basis of equality of rights, respect and mutual advantage, solidarity and comradely mutual assistance.

A decisive role in strengthening the Romanian-Soviet Friendship and collaboration, the speaker showed, was and is played by the meetings and talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries, by the understandings covenanted by Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev which conferred on them an ever more ascending course going down as a remarkable contribution to the expansion and diversification of the productive cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, for the benefit of socialist and communist construction, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

Taking the floor, the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, V.I. Drozdenko, highlighted the historic significance of the event of 65 years ago and outlined the successes the peoples of the Soviet Union have scored in building the developed socialist society. The Soviet ambassador enlarged upon the foreign policy of the USSR.

Highlighting the fine Romanian-Soviet relations Ambassador V.I. Drozdenko showed that the relations between the communist parties of the two countries, between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Romanian people followed an ascending course. The meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu play a decisive role in the steady consolidation of those links of friendship, in the expansion of equal collaboration, the ambassador of the USSR said.

Soviet Embassy Reception

AU052036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/11/1982 -- Marking the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the ambassador of the Soviet Unicn in Bucharest, V.I. Dronzdenko, gave a reception at the Embassy on November 5.

Attending were Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; Cornel Onescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, chairman of the ARLUS General Council; Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister; ministers; executives of central institutions; of mass and public organizations; party and state activists; member of the ARLUS General Council; scientists; artists; men of latters; representatives of religious denominations; generals; officers; and journalists.

Present were also the delegation of the Soviet-Romanian friendship association headed by V.I. Konotop, member of the CC of the CPSU, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, first secretary of the Moscow Regional Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Central Management Board of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, now on a visit to Romania for the events marking the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Attending were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, and members of the diplomatic corps.

The reception passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

VASILE PUNGAN MEETS MENAHEM BEGIN IN ISRAEL

AU051936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, AGERPRES 5/11/1982 -- Messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Menahem Begin, prime minister of the State of Israel, during the reception by the Israeli premier of Romania's special envoy, Vasile Pungan.

During the talk on the occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu's points of view were set forth on the Middle East situation, especially on the ways of action for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the conflict in that area, for the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace, for the resolution of the Palestinian people's question particularly on the basis of its right to self-determination, to set up an independent state of its own.

In his turn, the Israeli prime minister presented his government's stance on the problems discussed.

The interview was an opportunity for an open exchange of views which proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT MALAYSIA IN NOVEMBER

AU071427 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/11/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu will pay an official visit of friendship to Malaysia in the second half of November, 1982 at the invitation of his majesty Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abn Bakar, the sovereign of Malaysia, and of her majesty Tuanko Hajjah Afzan Binti Tengku Mohamed.

GDR PREMIER WILLI STOPH PLANS FORTHCOMING VISIT

AU051819 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, will pay an official friendship visit to our country in the coming days at the invitation of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ENERGY, AGRICULTURAL TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

AU051952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/11/1982 -- The proceedings of the ninth session of the joint Romanian-Canadian governmental commission for the promotion of trade and economic cooperation concluded in Bucharest on November 5.

Starting from the positive results scored in various fields of the Romanian-Canadian cooperation until now the two delegations analysed possibilities of expanding the economic collaboration in domains of joint interest, of developing and diversifying commercial exchanges.

At the end of the proceedings the two co-chairman, Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and John Edward Gibson, assistant undersecretary of state for external affairs of Canada, signed the protocol of the session.

The document stipulates concrete measures for developing the bilateral cooperation, especially in building nuclear plants, as well as in agriculture, in improving oil and gas extraction technologies, for developing cooperation in third markets, likewise, it includes new actions of increasing good exchanges on mutually advantageous bases.

TESLIC ASSESSES U.S. ELECTIONS FOR BORBA

AU052022 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 82 p 6

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Warning to Reagan"]

[Exceprts] The most important elections in the United States, that is, the most important next to the presidential elections, have been as contradictory as American domestic and foreign policies.

If there is one lesson that should be learned from or one message that should be read in the election results then it is the absence of a real choice or program and a warning to President Reagan because of his pronounced conservatism, which perhaps seemed more salutary 2 years ago as a reaction to many shortcomings and failures of the liberalism that was dominant until that time but which has intensified the known contradictions of a highly developed capitalist society. There is no doubt that the election results have confirmed President Reagan's great personal popularity to a greater extent than they have confirmed his policy.

The fact is that, both 2 years ago and now, President Reagan has relied on the support of conservatives in both parties, that is, the support of a firm front of these conservatives in the Congress, something that has made possible a turn in the economy, a reduction of social security expenditure and an enormous increase in military spending.

The critical attitude of the public toward this course could eventually result in an evolution of political life and the creation of an alternative, that is, a new political and economic program within the framework of the Democratic Party, a program similar to the one that, in his time, Senator McCarthy promoted in connection with the war of opposition to the Vietnam War (and all other wars). This is a great challenge for the Democratic Party leaders but it is a big question whether they are ready to take advantage of this chance.

What is involved are not only the economy and its specific troubles over which the election campaign was mainly fought and which have so greatly contributed to the confusion and divisions among the Americans and to a partial turn among the conservatives. There are quite a few elements which indicate that much wider issues of the American domestic and the international scenes are involved in these elections that superficially appear to be of a provincial character and outside the context of the world crisis and the American responsibility for it. What is particularly involved here are the intensive policy of arming and the nuclear threat, the great topic which has been bypassed in these elections mainly because of the political opportunism of Reagan's opposition but which is present in every pulse of the American political and economic life and which will certainly be impossible to bypass in the presidential elections 2 years hence.

After all, the course of intensive arming is one of the basic causes of American economic difficulties, and it is no accident that those congressmen and governors who emphasized the slogan of nuclear freeze have scored the greatest successes in the elections. This has become the concern of an increasingly large number of Americans, a concern that is being gradually channeled into a powerful political movement which may play the same role as the movement to stop the Vietnam War. More and more Americans see the nuclear arms race as the main threat to world peace and to their own existence.

The American elections have obviously failed to provide an answer to the great challenge of world peace but this does not mean that the challenge is any less present or less real. This challenge will appear in a much sharper form 2 years from now. All options are open until then, the most open of which option is the one between further confrontation or an agreement. The importance of these elections in which no real choice was available is perhaps precisely in this fact.

PLANINC TO VISIT CZECHOSLOVAKIA 10-12 NOVEMBER

LD051804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, will pay an official and friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from 10-12 November this year at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

Visits Tito Center 5 Nov

LD051820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 5 (TANJUG) -- Leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on a several-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, spent today, Friday, in Belgrade. During the morning Al-Qadhdhafi visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center in Belgrade.

Seen Off by Stambolic 6 Nov

LD061058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1007 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah, today concluded his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At the Belgrade airport near Surcin, the guest from the friendly and nonaligned country was seen off by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other distinguished Yugoslav personalities. An official communique on the visit and talks by the Libyan statesman will be published in Belgrade today.

Economic Agreement Reported

LD060020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Libya have started a new chapter of fruitful relations to be characterised by higher forms of economic links, by signing here Friday evening a programme of long-term strategic economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

The agreement, signed by Yugoslav Government member Zivorad Kovacevic and Secretary of the General People's Committee of the Libyan Jamahiriyah Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah [title as received] envisages bilateral cooperation in heavy and light industry, agriculture, transport, shipbuilding, the oil industry, etc.

Zivorad Kovacevic stressed as exceptionally significant Libya's readiness to make it possible for Yugoslav enterprises to prospect for oil on favourable locations with financial cooperation. Libya is Yugoslavia's second trading partner among the developing countries. Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah underlined that the future transfer of Yugoslav technology to Libyan economy reflects a mutual desire to transcend the past, traditional phase, in bilateral cooperation.

Joint Communique Issued

LD061308 Belgade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- The following joint Yugoslav-Libyan communique was published in Belgrade and Tripoli today.

1. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY from 2 to 6 November, 1982, at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

During his stay in Yogoslavia, Colonel al-Qadhdafi laid a wreath at President Tito's grave.

During the talks between Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his associates, a thorough exchange of views was carried out on the successful development of comprehensive Yugoslav-Libyan relations and cooperation and the real possibilities for their further promotion were pointed out. A wide exchange of views was also carried out on the topical problems of international relations.

The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere which characterizes the relations between the two countries.

2. This visit also confirmed the great importance of continuity in the dialogue at the highest level between the SFRY and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahriyah and gave further impetus to the very developed bilateral cooperation between the two friendly nonaligned states.

The two sides noted with pleasure the very successful development of comprehensive cooperation, especially in the economic sphere. Mutual readiness was expressed to make further efforts in order to promote still further this fruitful cooperation and to strengthen the friendly relations even more.

During this visit, the minutes of a long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation agreement as well as an agreement on the establishment of a Yugoslav-Libyan investment company were approved.

The two sides again confirmed their firm adherence to the principles of respect for territorial integrity, noninterference and for the rights of all countries to free internal development. The Yugoslav side expressed support for the Libyan side's efforts to preserve its security and territorial integrity against any action or threat emanating across the Gulf of Sidra.

3. Considerable attention was paid during the talks to the topical problems of international relations, especially to the activities of the movement of nonaligned countries. The possibilities of firmly opposing the dangerous development of the international situation, which is characterized by interference in the internal affairs of other countries, pressure and use of force, the arms race, imposition of various forms of foreign domination and attempts to slow down the process of decolonization and to deny the peoples the right to decide their own destiny were considered.

4. Topical hotbeds of crisis were discussed and the greatest attention was paid to the latest situation in the Middle East created by the brutal Israeli actions against peaceful and nonaligned Lebanon and by the genocide of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The two sides sharply denounced the Israeli aggression supported by the imperialist circles against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory, confirming the need to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

These latest events have confirmed the stances adopted by Yugoslavia and Libya that an overall and just peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the solution of the key problem -- the fulfillment of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the creation of their own state on national soil, under the leadership of the PLO as its sole legitimate representative.

The two sides expressed the view that the establishment of solidarity and unity of the Arab countries represents the basic condition for opposing Israeli expansionism which is supported by imperialism.

The two sides expressed the conviction that Arab unity represents an important factor in achieving the aspirations of the Arab countries for freedom and independence and for the liquidation of all forms of colonialism.

In this connection, the Yugoslav side assessed positively the role which the Jamahiriyah is playing in its efforts to achieve Arab unity.

5. Considering the situation in Africa, the two sides expressed their concern over increased foreign interference in the internal affairs of the continent. This represents a dangerous threat to the independence and sovereignty of the African countries.

In this connection, the two sides confirmed the importance of the OAU as an essential factor for strengthening peace, for preserving independence and for the faster economic development of the countries of the continent. They emphasized the irresplaceable role which the OAU is playing against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonalism, racism and all other forms of foreign pressure and domination. They also denounced all attempts to create discord and weaken the unity of the OAU.

The two sides support the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for the liquidation of the racist regime and demanded a halt to aggressive actions by the regime in South Africa against Angola and Mozambique, and confirmed their solidarity with the struggle for the elimination of colonialism and racism in Africa. The two sides demanded an end to the occupation of Namibia and the withdrawal of the racist regime's forces from foreign territories in the south of the continent in keeping with the UN resolutions on Namibia.

6. Much attention was paid during the talks between the two sides to the situation in the movement of nonaligned countries, to its role and tasks in the topical international situation as an affirmed, independent nonbloc factor. In this connection, the sides emphasized the great importance of the preparations for a successful seventh conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi which should make a new contribution to overcoming the deteriorated situation in the world and to the creation of conditions for peaceful and secure development. Such activity by the movement of nonaligned countries is of extraordinary importance in overcoming present difficulties in the international communications system.

7. The two sides expressed concern that unfavorable trends in international relations have paralyzed the multilateral channel of international communications, especially in the United Nations system. The need was emphasized to strengthen the role of the United Nations in international relations to make it an effective forum for the solution of all important international problems. In this connection, they denounced the abuse of the right of veto.

8. The two sides also emphasized on this occasion that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked with security in Europe. The presence of and competition by foreign forces is increasing the danger to peace in the world and shows the need for active efforts to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and international cooperation.

9. The two sides emphasized the urgency of making real efforts to achieve agreement on various aspects of curbing the arms race. They emphasized the importance of the nonaligned countries playing an active role to reduce tension in the world.

10. The two sides extensively considered international economic problems, noting that the existing unequal system of international economic relations is causing increasing difficulties for the developing countries. In this connection, they pointed out the need for mutual economic cooperation between developing countries as an important element in establishing a new international economic order.

11. The Libyan side reported on its claim for compensation for damage caused to Libya during World War II. This Libyan claim is supported in United Nations resolutions and in the decisions of the movement of nonaligned countries, as well as by Yugoslavia.

]2. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya invited Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to visit Libya. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be determined later.

ZARKOVIC RETURNS FROM FINLAND, ASSESSES VISIT

LD969349 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Finland consider detente in Europe has no alternative. It is in the interest of all countries participants in the Madrid meeting of the CSCE to stay away from differences and divisions and secure [word indistinct] of the meeting and the continuity of the CSCE.

Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic stated this in Belgrade this evening on Friday, on return from Finland, where he [word indistinct] a Yugoslav delegation on a three day official visit.

Zarkovic assessed as "very [word indistinct]" the talks with Finland's President Mauno Koivisto and with Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

At talks on international topics, the Yugoslav statesman said, great similarity of views on the most important problems of security and peace in the world was expressed, as well as on problems of disarmament, relations between the developed and developing countries, the strengtheing of the U.N. role, solution of focuse on crisis, especially in the Middle East and in southern Africa.

Finland and Yugoslavia have very similar views also on the role of the non-aligned countries in the present international situtaion Zarkovic added.

Finland reiterated its interest in continuation of consultations and cooperation with the non-aligned countries and [word indistinct] that it will [words indistinct] forthcoming summit of non-aligned countries in New Delhi.

Zarkovic also said Yugoslavia and Finland agreed to expand commodity exchange, as well as higher forms of economic cooperation. The two sides noted the complementary nature of economies and the existence of possiblities for the intensification of industrial cooperation, Zarkovic said.

Yugoslavia pointed to the significance [words indistinct] of an [word indistinct] agreement [words indistinct].

(?The) visit confirmed (?the high) level of Yugoslav-Finnish political relations and the wish of the two sides to promote relations in all fields, especially economic, Zarkovic concluded.

Finland's President Koivista and Foreign Minister Stenbak accepted the invitation officially to visit Yugoslavia.

GENERAL GRACANIN RETURNS FROM GDR 6 NOV

LD070626 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Novmeber 6 (TANJUG) -- Col Gen Petar Gracanin, Chief of staff the Yugoslav People's Army returned here today (Saturday) from a visit to the German Democratic Republic's armed forces.

Col Gen Gracanin and the Yugoslav military delegation visited some units and institutions of armed forces of the German Democratic Republic.

ALBANIA SEEN 'BLUFFING' ON ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

AU051541 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Nov 82 p 7

[Unattributed commentary in the "Neighboring Countries" column: "Albania: This Is How It Is Done in Tirana"]

[Text] At a time when the entire world is preoccupied with the worry of how to cope with the economic crisis, there is one country, one country alone, where at least officially there is no crisis. "Albania is irrepressibly advancing!" Naturally, this is claimed by Tirana. Agron Cona, director of the Planning Commission, discussed this topic in a Tirana radio commentary on 26 October. Recalling the "grave crisis" of the rest of the world, he stated that "the commodity trade plan for the past 9 months has been completely fulfilled" in Albania. He explained how this success has been achieved: It was thanks to the "correct policy of the party" and "Enver Hoxha's meeting with some producers in Korce and Pogradec in August this year when the supply situation for the people was examined and a further struggle to improve the production of food products was announced.

In addition to decisions and slogans, Tirana radio even cites figures to prove the improved supply. But instead of citing what the real amounts of consumption and its increase are, the Tirana propagandists are proving this only by citing percentages and its increase as compared with "the same period last year." Thus, in this connection, the information on what the consumption in Albania really is and whether it is still incomparably the poorest in Europe, and not only in Europe, continues to be withheld. Tirana stubbornly persists in using the propaganda tricks which were used only during the first half of this century and obviously calculates that even bluffing will find its own public.

FEC MEETS, VIEWS ECONOMY EMIGRATION, CRIME

LD060128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- According to the announcement by the Federal Secretariat of Information, the Federal Executive Council [FEC], chaired by Vice President Zvone Dragan, today considered several questions of the current economic policy and our country's relations with foreign countries.

The session adopted the report on the activity and measures by the FEC and the federal administrative organs connected with eliminating reasons for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and with creating conditions for their return, which was prepared in keeping with the conclusions of the FEC. The FEC will keep a constant watch over these phenomena and, in cooperation with the federal administrative organs, federal organizations and the competent organs in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, will undertake measures to more quickly eliminate the reasons for emigration and to create conditions for those who so desire to return to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The FEC will regularly inform the SFRY Assembly about this.

The council also considered some questions related to economic crimes and other forms of attacks on social property. Proceeding from the data which show that economic crimes have been increasing in recent years, the FEC assessed that this obligates all state organs, sociopolitical organizations and organs of self-protection and control to struggle against these phenomena with the same intensity and responsibility with which they had been opposing the subversive political activity and sabotage.

According to the assessment of the FEC the executive organs in all sociopolitical communities should consider the trends, forms and tendencies of criminal behavior as soon as possible and undertake and propose measures to eliminate them. According to the conclusions of the FEC, every organ of the federal administration is being obligated to use its constitutional and legal powers to the maximum in order to achieve the strict and consistent implementation of the laws and to strengthen constitutionality and legality. The federal organs must also intensively watch the situation in this field and undertake and propose corresponding measures and activities.

At today's session, the council also determined the production, sales and protective prices of the basic agricultural products in 1983.

At today's session, the council also determined the platform for the official and friendly visit by Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

DIZDAREVIC DISCUSSES COUPONS, INFORMAL RATIONING

AU041753 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly, this morning talked to the press about the forthcoming activities of delegates and tasks of our highest delegate legislative body. In our forthcoming broadcastings we will inform you about the content of the press conference, and in this cast we carry President Dizdarevic's answer to a question by our journalist Bozidar Veljkovic.

[Begin Veljkovic recording] Some products are in short supply in the market. Coupons have been introduced for oil products. Some communal assemblies, as is reported and written every day, are introducing coupons for some other goods. At the session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia yesterday, a conclusion was adopted to request a federal regulation to provide for the issuance of coupons for goods which are in short supply. Such a regulation certainly means a reduction of citizens' daily consumption. Are there any intention to adopt such a legal provisions?

[Begin Dizdarevic recording] You have seen from what has been publicly announced that the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia has warned the Federal Assembly by letter either that some laws regulating trade should incorporate the possibility of introducing coupons or some other way should be found, how shall I put it, to restrict purchases when disturbances appear and shortages occur, or that one should insist against the practice of introducing coupons until the law makes it possible.

I personally think that one should respect the law first and that coupons cannot be introduced in face of what is determined by law. At the same time I think that when shortages occur, citizens -- through consumers' councils -- may reach an accord and, if you please, when coffee comes into shops, they say: Everybody should get 10 dekagrams. This is not coupons but it is a kind of assurance that all people will get something from the scarce quantity which cannot satisfy all the requirements and that speculation will be prevented.
[end recording]

MIKULIC ADDRESSES INVESTMENTS, TAX POLICY

LU060256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Banja Luka, 5 Nov (TANJOG) -- Taking part in the debate at the session of the Intermunicipal Conference of the League of Communists of Banja Luka, Branko Mikulic, president of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, stressed that a few days ago the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency and the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee discussed the proposals of the working group formed by the Presidency and the Presidium to change and supplement the medium-term development plan of this republic.

The working group, in his words, has proposed that the total investments in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in this medium-term period be reduced by about 24 percent or about 90 billion dinars. This means in practical terms that the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina will reduce, based on 1980 prices, investments by 8 percent.

Regarding investments, Mikulic says, the Presidency and the Presidium have decided to have agriculture alone exempted from the demand to reduce investments. He added that the Presidency and the Presidium have decided that 3 billion dinars will be set aside from the third national loan which Bosnia-Hercegovina intends to float, as additional resources to promote agriculture. With the resources, among other things, the increase in the production of grain, industrial crops, fruit and vegetables will be speeded up and conditions will be created for greater production of meat and milk and for the better use of existing arable land.

Why should we not, Mikulic asked, stimulate the increase in arable land also through our tax policy? Why could we not, for instance, increase by several times the tax on land not worked in relation to the land worked. One of the elements which will contribute to greater utilization of arable land is also the possible raising of the debate on the law on inheritance. Thus we will contribute to the land being given to the one who actually works it.

Mikulic also mentioned the need to amend the law on cattle trading. To guarantee prices and to sell cattle through cooperative organizations would do away with middlemen on the market.

Mikulic devoted a special part of his speech to the promotion of socialist self-managing relations in the agroindustrial complex, in particular in rural areas, and he stressed that the most essential aspect in this is the amount of the income realized which the farmer has at its disposal. At the end of this speech, Mikulic also spoke of the use of capacities in industry, which participate with 48 percent in the realization of the social income of the industry in Bosnia-Hercegovina while its capacities are used at 80 percent. Therefore, the use of existing capacities is crucially significant for the economic stabilization in which we also had to take some measures of restrictive nature. But we do not labor under the illusion, he stressed, that we shall implement the economic stabilization policy in this way. The way out lies in far better use of the existing raw material base, of technology, of professional cadres and of the advantages which our socialist self-management provides.

ELECTRICITY SHORTAGE CAUSES POWER CUTS IN SERBIA

AU052200 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Summary] "Serbia is short of between 7 and 11 million kWh of electrical energy every day. The grave electricity supply situation is made worse by the unfavorable hydrological conditions, and over 800 MW of capacity are out of order. Therefore regular, as well as unannounced power cuts have occurred all over Serbia, it was said at a session of the Coordination Board of the United Electricity Generation Industry of Serbia."

Cold weather and the shortage of fuels contribute to high electricity consumption in Serbia, and power cuts have been necessary. An appeal to save power has again been issued. Serbia proper can produce 39 million kWh of electricity a day, which is between 7 and 11 kWh short of requirements. The inflow of water in power station reservoirs is only 20 percent of what has been planned. It is proposed that water in reservoirs should be conserved for December and January, and only 3 million kWh be generated by hydroelectric power stations daily.

Many thermoelectric generating sets of over 800 MW are out of production because of breakdowns caused by excessive work. No power can be taken from other republics because of shortages there. Kosovo will begin delivering 1.5 million kWh daily as of tomorrow to help alleviate the situation. It was proposed at the board session that power cuts be made all over Serbia at day and night, not to exceed 6 hours in any 24 hours.

SERBIAN LC NOTES 'UNSUCCESSFUL' ECONOMIC YEAR

AU051939 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] A conference of the presidents of the communal committees of the League of Communists has been held in the Serbian Assembly building. They discussed the tasks of the communists in implementing the conclusions of the third session of the LCY Central Committee and the latest measures by the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council. The introductory speech was made by Slobodan Milosevic. The basic organizations of the League of Communists and the communal committees must initiate many stabilization actions, it was concluded at the conference. Our reporters Mirjana Trajkovic and Momcilo Boskovic provide more detail:

According to Slobodan Milosevic, 1982 has been one of the most unsuccessful years since the war. The resolution [on economic development] is not being implemented. Milosevic illustrated this statement with the following data: The growth of production was planned at 3 percent, but only 0.6 percent has been realized so far; the increase in exports was envisaged at 8 percent, but 2 percent have been achieved; inflation was planned at 15 percent and has reached 31 percent. With the exception of agriculture, there have been few financial and economic indices foreshadowing movements in the direction of stabilization, Milosevic assessed.

In a discussion about the effects of the measures taken by the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, it was interesting to hear Dusan Ckrebic remark that the number of official trips abroad increased considerably after the deposit [for foreign travel] had been introduced, and that representatives of the chambers of economy, self-managing interest communities and other institutions are in the forefront in this respect. Ckrebic announced that the number of applications for official passports has also increased and that some associated labor organizations even request that representatives of republican institutions should travel with their workers abroad. Such a flouting of regulations is impermissible and should be nipped in the bud. One can travel abroad officially only if there is a prospect of concluding an export contract, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, warned.

Nikola Stanic, president of the Republican Committee for Agriculture and Water Resources, spoke about the results of the harvest and sowing. Favorable weather has helped to make the harvesting of fall crops successful. The corn harvest is ending. According to latest data, it has been completed on 98 percent of fields. Only a few more days are in fact needed for collecting the last corn cob. The quality of the corn is very good, but we cannot be satisfied with the purchases, Stanic stressed. Out of the planned 800,000 tons, 120,000 have been purchased so far. Best results have been achieved in the Danube and the Drina-Kolubara regions and in the Belgrade area.

Good results have also been achieved in the harvesting of grapes, sugar beets and tobacco. This also applies to livestock farming, in which better results were achieved in the past 9 months this year than in the same period last year, the improvement somewhat exceeding 2 percent. Exports have also increased. However, livestock farming in general faces a number of problems, one of the worst of which is the shortage of imported fodder. According to Nikola Stanic, a better supply of meat may be expected in the domestic market in the coming months than it was in past months. However, livestock production must be increased for this purpose.

The purchasing of wheat in Serbia is still under way. Up to now, 450,000 tons have been bought up, and the desired quantity of 500,000 tons is hoped to be purchased by the end of the year. The fields planned for wheat should be sown rapidly. However, in addition it is recommended that all regions that can do so and where conditions allow continue sowing above the plan, so that the largest possible area be sown.

The Executive Council has adopted and Serbia's Presidency endorsed a program of increased agricultural production in 1983, in arable farming, livestock farming and fruit farming. It is therefore necessary to cultivate every hectare of land.

OIL EXPLORATION, PRODUCTION EFFORTS OUTLINED

AU052026 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Nov 82 p 12

[B. Gulan report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 2 Nov -- The Novi Sad Nafta-Gas work organization spends 4.1 billion dinars each year on prospecting for oil in our country. It spends an additional 1.1 billion on exploring oil deposits in other countries.

"We are more and more orienting ourselves to exploration throughout the country. We expect to sign an agreement with Bosnia and Hercegovina and we plan to make four to six bore holes in that republic," says Vojislaw Segrt, vice president of the Nafta-Gas managing committee. "The first bore hole in our country was in fact made in that republic. Now we expect to start with the Bijeljina No 1 bore hole near Bijeljina. After that we shall know what should be done in this republic in the next 4 to 5 years."

About 80 million dinars will be invested during the first stage of the exploration projects in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, where positive results from our bore holes are expected, and 725 million dinars will be spent for the same purpose in the Socialist Republic of Serbia till the end of this medium-term period.

"We search for oil, in the first place, in the regions where previous geological explorations have indicated that the precious fuel can be found," Segrt says. "For instance, until now, we have invested 1.2 billion dinars in exploration projects in the Socialist Republic of Serbia alone, without the provinces, and we assume all the risk ourselves."

Apart from these explorations in our country, Nafta-Gas is also searching for oil in Africa. Until now $20 million had been invested in exploration projects alone in Algeria. If oil is found, 49 percent of it will be delivered to our country for a decade and a half. The best results have been achieved in Angola. In that country, oil deposits have been found with four bore holes. Oil prospecting is carried out jointly with the Ina-Naftaplin work organization and therefore, when the exploitation begins, the two work organizations will receive 10 percent of the fuel found.

IRREDENTISTS SENTENCED TO JAIL TERMS IN TETOVO

LD051402 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Skopje, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- The district court in Skopje today passed sentences on a six-member group from Tetovo for spreading enemy propaganda.

The council of five judges, presided over by Judge Vladimir Rakocevic, sentenced Vebi Beciri, age 20, farm worker, to 14 years imprisonment; Remzi Beciri, 28, employee of Teteks enterprise, to 11 years imprisonment; Mahi Kasami, 20, transport worker, and Ali Kabami, 19, student, to 10 years imprisonment each; and Sukrije Halili, 56, housewife, and her daughter Herime Halili, 25, student, to 7 years imprisonment each.

The group was sentenced for being active from enemy positions in Tetovo and in the Tetovo area from spring last year to March this year with the aim of endangering the territorial integrity of the SFRY, bringing about an unconsitutional change in the country's federal system, and undermining the Yugoslav nations' and nationalities' brotherhood, unity and equality. This group of Albanian nationalists and irredentists repeatedly distributed enemy leaflets calling for action aimed at undermining brotherhood, unity and equality.